The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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Tassels, Pricker and Markers.
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Medical Hall, Byculla and the Fort, Bombay.

Banks.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
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Do. at 3 do. Is. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. Is. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 1 do. Is. 11¾d. do.
Do. on Demand do. Is. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Bombay, 13th June 1863. Manager.

Banks.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

Incorporated, with unlimited liability, under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.

CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

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KURSONDASS MADOWDASS, Esq.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BANK is opened for the transaction of Local Banking business

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted, for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Subject to one month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. three do. 4 do. do.
Do. six do. 5 do. do.
Do. twelve do: 6 do. do.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On Interest or Dividends ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to accounts.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission charged.

Bombay, 17th August 1863. J. GORDON, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. „
„ 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. „
„ 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. „
„ 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. „
On demand do. } 1s. 11¾d. „
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight } 1s. 11d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ..... 3 „
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 „
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 17th June 1863. Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at Is. 11¾d. „
3 Do. ..... at Is. 11¾d. „
2 Do. ..... at Is. 11¾d. „
1 Do. ..... at Is. 11¾d. „
On Demand (Head Office) ..... at Is. 11¾d. „

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 17th August 1863. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
„ 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
„ 2 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
„ 1 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
„ on Demand ..... } 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland do. .....
On Ireland do. .....
On Fcts. at 3 days' sight ..... 1s. 11d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe, or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—
A payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice..... 3 „
Do. do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 „
Do. do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 „

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitte I through the Corporation ...Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ½ per cent.

Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

MESSRS. FINLAY AND CO. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.
Bombay, 16th June 1863.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July, 1853.

PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)

RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,591,000 (£343,640.)

Head Office—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY

Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—
On London 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do. ..... Is. 11¾d. „
On Demand ..... Is. 11¾d. „
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-56 cts. „
3 Do. Do. .... „ 2-53 „ „
On Demand..... „ 2-50 „ „

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 20th July 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rup.
„ „ „ „ 4 do. Is. 11¾d. do.
„ „ „ „ 3 do. Is. 11¾d. do.
„ „ „ „ 2 do. Is. 11¾d. do.
„ „ „ „ 1 do. Is. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland } On demand.. Is. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland .....

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on *demand only.*

To prevent disappointments to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received at the Bank, subject to 12 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed *"The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay."*

R. K. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 17th June 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, KURRACHEE, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH AND SYDNEY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £192,638 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0d.
„ 4 do. ..... Is. 11¾d.
„ 3 do. ..... Is. 11¾d.
„ 2 do. ..... Is. 11¾d.
„ 1 do. ..... Is. 11¾d.
On demand ..... Is. 11¾d.
Circular Notes ..... Is. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might result from too late by despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Principal and Interest.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or payments out of the Bank to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.
Bombay 17th June 1863.

Books, &c. for Sale.

THE Bombay Army List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 30th June 1863, now ready, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT, constituting the High Court of Bombay, with the Queen's Letters Patent and other Documents relative to the same.
Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette.* Price Two Rupees.
Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 15th June 1863, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. Now ready. Price Rs. 1-8.
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COMMERCIAL REVIEW:
JANUARY TO JUNE 1863.
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NATIONAL SONG WITH CHORUS.

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DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
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Per Steamer *Kurrachee*, to Malabar Coast.—Mr. Reordan; Major Grant; Captain Croslock; Mr. Paton; Mr. Birt; Mr. Cattery; Mr. S. Thomas; Mr. J. H. Young; Mr. C. F. Arratoon; Mr. Paul, and 15 Natives.

PORT CLEARANCES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Blencathra*, C. Mossap, bound to Akyab.
Ship *Low Chew*, D. Sinclair, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Atit Rahaman*, J. P. D. Longe, bound to Coast and Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 18TH AUGUST 1863.

For London.

Bucephalus.—1 box Bombay Works, F. Bartleet.

For Liverpool.

British India.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Tulsidas Nursidass; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Pragjee Jewraz; 115½ bales Cotton, 384½ cwt., 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Cullianjee Ludha; 215 bales Cotton, 752½ cwt., Muthooradass Vusunjee; 30 bales Wool, 90 cwt, C. Mascarenhas and Co.

Dalhousie.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Tulla Nagay; 55 bales Wool, 168 cwt., Samjee Hemraz.

Floating Light.—259 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Khandapa Goolway; 18 bales Cotton, 63 cwt., Rustumjee Jamsetjee and Co.; 160 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Nursy Jewraz; 60 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Jairam Ruttonsy; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Wallace and Co.

Zoboah.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Bhugwandass Huruckchund; 47 bales Cotton, 164½ cwt, Nanabhoy Luckmedass.

Veteran.—205 bales Cotton, 717½ cwt., Muthooradass Vusunjee; 110 bags Linseed, 165 cwt., Dewjee Muckanjy; 300 bags Surseeseed, 450 cwt., Bacher Gulail.

Barbara.—194 bags Linseed, 291 cwt., 6 bags Surseeseed, 9 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass.

Grefye Bery.—500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Mohmud Royseo.

Duke of New Castle.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., B. and N. Framjee and Co.; 174 bundles Surseeseed, 87 cwt, 39 bundles Bhelama, 19½ cwt., Ruttonjee Bhojjee.

Gertrude.—200 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Muthooradass Vusunjee.

John Linn.—110½ bales Cotton, 386½ cwt., Bacherdass Ambiedass; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Star of Brunswick.—67 bales Orchillaweed, 198 cwt., 2 qrs. 7 lbs., Venayeckrow Ramchunder and Co.; 69½ bales Cotton, 211½ cwt., Doongersy Kessowjee.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

750 Chapman, Harland.	May 20
815 City of Carlisle, Pentreath.	
710 Coleroon, Hall.	July 15
1045 Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	
850 Confidence, Helly.	
1155 East, Boyd.	
899 Elizabeth McGregor—Peel, Cassels & Co.	May 25
819 Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co.	
1061 Gilbert Thompson, Cooper.	
1168 Glasgow, Taylor.	June 16
939 Gloriana, Valle—Ewart, Latham & Co.	June 14
H. M. St. Punjaub.	
H. M. St. Assaye.	
774 Mahratta, Hickman—Ewart, Lytham & Co.	May 28
1036 Marian Moore, Monce.	
844 Minnehaha, Morgan.	May 4
541 Naval Brigade, Moon—Stewart & Co.	June 10
956 Preston, Moffett—M. N. Bhownaggree.	July 4
824 Queen of the North, Crombie—A. H. Huschke & Co.	
899 Stamboul, Towar.	
818 Sarah Sands, Gillies—E. Bates & Co.	May 27
799 Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.	
645 Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co.	
1091 St. Hilda, Clark—A. H. Huschke & Co.	July 3
1047 Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
FROM LIVERPOOL.	
633 Aaron Brown, Rogers.	April 30
1133 Admiral Lyons, Thompson.	June 19
1287 Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.	June 5
904 Baron Renfrew, Rees—Killick, Nixon & Co.	May 5
1324 Belgravia, Pentecost—Lyon Brothers & Co.	
1220 Black Prince, Bombay Shipping Co.	
1283 Canova, Hayes—W. Nicol & Co.	July 2
1060 Caribou, Cameron—Lawrence & Co.	July 3
1050 Charger, Smyth.	June 19
713 Charles Horsfall, Thompson.	
1478 Cimber, Copperholt.	
680 Clyde, Jourdain—E. Bates & Co.	July 14
760 Dorothy.	
1094 Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss.	
937 Flower of the Forest, Welker.	
1303 Flying Venus, Latton—E. Bates & Co.	June 29
1328 Hahneman, Phillips.	May 18
845 Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co.	
1004 Helen Scott, Cunningham—Coupland & Co.	June 14
952 Indian Queen, Jago.	
1198 James Smith, Sawyery.	May 30
1792 Japanese, Baird—Lyon Brothers & Co.	June 30
Jdana, Sandberg.	
978 Kildare, Hedcock—E. Bates & Co.	June 29
853 Lady Havelock, O'Neil—Stevens Brothers & Co.	May 9
1286 Lancastrian—G. S. King & Co.	June 3
965 Margaret, Faulkner.	
Mariana, Brown.	
1745 Merchant Prince—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	June 4
Montrose—Remington & Co.	
697 Morning Star, Taverner—Canjee Liladhur & Co.	
1062 Palinurus, Tegge.	
1117 Protector, Clark.	
727 Radnagore, Cook—A. H. Huschke & Co.	
1129 Scimitar, Bombay Shipping Co.	
1228 Stalwart, Galloway—Bombay Shipping Co.	
264 Sturdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
983 Trenton, Walker—Coupland & Co.	
Valiant, Bombay Shipping Co.	
1131 War Cloud, Logan.	
FROM LONDON VIA PERSIAN GULF.	
Fairy Rock, Robilliard.	
346 Jumna, Phillips.	July 15
1061 Kirkham, Routledge.	
FROM LIVERPOOL VIA PERSIAN GULF.	
909 Khimjee Odowjee, Salt—E. Bates & Co.	June 25
FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.	
Baron Macauley, Cunningham.	July 3
1005 Beeston Castle, Carney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	April 9
1046 Childwickbury, Faithful—W. Nicol & Co.	Feb. 21
Glasomerdon, Gibson.	
1325 Euroclydon, Wright.	April 9
1343 George A. Holt, Robinson—D. Ruttonjee & Co.	May 22
1957 Lord Palmerston, Halcrow.	April 9
811 Missouri, Calhoun.	April 20
1669 Oriental, Ballard.	April 2
906 Rosalie, Williams—Lyon, Brothers & Co, Silsey, W. Maculey.	
FROM NEWPORE VIA ADEN.	
1160 Eldorado, Hayes.	
560 Tallulas, Percival.	June 28
FROM BANGKOK	
890 Prince of Wales, Winckfern.	
FROM CARDIFF.	
427 Enterprise, Hayes.	
1187 Lady Franklin, Rawle.	April 28
FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.	
1055 Englishman, Hardwick.	May 22
969 Falkland, Pender.	
349 Jane Francis, M'Intosh.	May 28
1142 Joannisberg, Stilphan.	March 12
533 Neptune, Veary.	
1089 T. E. Lemon, Rainer.	April 19
FROM BRISTOL VIA ADEN.	
759 Martha Bowker, Goodburn.	
FROM SYDNEY.	
830 Fairlie, Stephens.	June 17
FROM SUNDERLAND.	
867 Mogul.	July 3
FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.	
1047 Beaumonde.	
1047 Euxine.	
FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.	
1129 Baden.	July 3
460 Chanley.	
780 Maalius.	
FROM THE CLYDE.	
999 City of Brussels, Stobo—Finlay, Clark & Co.	June 2
999 City of Shanghai, Smith—Finlay Clark & Co.	July 15
813 City of Delhi, Muir.	
934 Jane Jack Mitchell—W. & A. Graham & Co,	May 6
FROM BOSTON VIA KURRACHEE.	
870 Moonlight—Farnham & Co.	
FROM ADELAIDE VIA GALLE.	
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1054 Madeline.	
FROM MELBOURNE VIA GALLE.	
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1350 Golden South.	
FROM BORDEAUX.	
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Avabboy, Marr,	
1290 Gorilla, Hill.	
1325 Catherine Glen, Purdy—Canjee Liladhur.	
FROM CALCUTTA.	
467 Astero'd, Gardener.	
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1243 Camperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
826 Clymene.	
1036 Day Dream.	
1440 Eliza (s)—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	June 29
908 Esmeralda (s.)	June 20
894 Futahool Aziz.	
Good Success.	
956 Granite State (A.), Jacobs—Faraham & Co.	
1306 Inkermane, Grant.	
Johan Geer.	July 18
804 Joshua—Ewart Latham & Co.	June 24
Leucothea.	
664 Mary Ann.	
434 Orissa, Evans—Finlay, Clark & Co.	July 29
1431 Pera.	
523 Quickstep.	
317 Rohamanee.	April 17
896 Shen Shah.	
1345 Sir John Mandeville—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1092 Tythonus, Alexander—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	July 17
FROM BUSHIRE.	
651 Diligentia, Porter—Finlay, Clark & Co.	
FROM CALCUTTA VIA COLOMBO.	
1400 Sydney (s)—B. I. S. N. Co.	(put back)
399 Angele.	June 6
FROM MOULMEIN.	
633 Faize Allum.	June 27
1163 India, Guthrie.	
426 Peter Clinton, Bragdon.	
592 Princess Royal—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
631 Raritan, Bliss.	April 25
665 Sparkling Wave, Cohen & Co.	
FROM SINGAPORE.	
765 Faize Allum.	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

396 Briarley.	July 15
548 Melody, Jones.	June 11
461 Richard Cobden, Randall.	
FROM THE CLYDE.	
783 Assaye, Andrews.	July 15
578 Fortitude, Booth.	May 16
515 Glenmussen, B. & Fleming & Co.	June 29
964 Helen Morrow—Fleming & Co.	June 28
1072 Merwanjee Framjee, Pike.	
489 Nysaas, Hutchison.	
Rozana, Spittal.	
FROM SUNDERLAND.	
675 Alipore, Fleming & Co.	June 29
Appolina, Weigbell.	July 10
FROM LONDON.	
477 Albion, Hughes.	
Chuncra, Mott.	
538 David Malcolm, Zidmarsh—Fleming & Co.	April 18
687 Elinor Bowden.	May 5
618 Lady Macdonald, Bunnell—Fleming & Co, Mudge, Stewart.	June 3

BENGAL.

The telegraph of Aug. 6, announced the arrivals of the *Thunder*, Rodger, from Hongkong 18th July; touched at Singapore 29th July; *Moulmein*, and *Matilda*, (particulars not received.)

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—August 11, Barque *Nepaul*, Wilson, from Liverpool 17th April.
Barque *Godsavery*, from Colombo.
American Ship *Belle Creole*, Knowles, from Leith 18th April.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 18.

Muter, Captain Sr. J. O. N., 21st Regt. N. I.
Mander, Lieut. F. D., 14th Regt. N. I., on leave, from Nuggur.
Weir, Captain A., 6th L. Dragoons, on sick leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 18.

Fulton, Lieut. G. G. H., H. M.'s 7th Regt. N. I., to rejoin, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.—AUGUST 18TH, 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 103rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow. The 21st Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. A Committee, composed as follows, will assemble to-morrow, at half-past 6 A. M., at the Commissariat Stores, Military Store Lane, to inspect and report upon the state, quality and quantity of Porter required to be filled up for the use of the Troops in Garrison, and such other Stores as may be submitted by the Executive Commissariat Officer (or their inspection:—

President.—Captain Combe, 18th Regt. N. I.
Members.—One Subaltern, from 103rd Regt., and the Quarter Master, of the 103rd Regt.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 17th August 1863.

Officers Commanding Native Regiments are reminded that the promotion of Native School-masters from 3rd to 2nd Class is to be made in communication with the Superintendent of Army Schools, after they have qualified in accordance with para 7 of the Native Army School Regulations and that promotion from 2nd to 1st Class is made by the Commander-in-Chief only as laid down in para 9 of the above Regulations.

Sporting.

CRICKET MATCH BETWEEN "SURAT" AND "ALL GUZERAT" ON THE 10TH AND 11TH AUGUST 1863.

(*Specially contributed to the Bombay Gazette.*)

THE current week has witnessed, in Surat, an event which promises in this age of railway communication to prove one of annual recurrence, indeed it may be hailed as the happy precursor of many similar occasions of sport and pleasurable association, embracing, it is to be hoped, not merely the residents of Guzerat but also the residents of other quarters of the Bombay Presidency. The event in question excited considerable attention, and some keen speculation, in various parts of this province, and it must likewise possess a share of interest for all lovers of a pastime at once manly in its bearing, and health-conducive in its effects, speaking both physically and morally. Few who have studied and played, and who love the game, will contend that Cricket does not command certain advantages in a moral respect. The successful practice of Cricket involves an inculcation of two of the Cardinal virtues, prudence and fortitude, and of their sister virtue, humility—the prudence which teaches a player to avoid indulging in a favourite stroke or hit and to restrain his anxiety of making a score until a proper opportunity shall offer; the fortitude which nerves him under the severe and constant attacks of an efficient bowler, and the humility which is derived from a regard to the common vicissitudes of the game, resulting, as these often do, in even the most accomplished performers with the bat being compelled to retire from their wickets for a "duck's egg," or for only a very inconsiderable number of "runs." It hinges, moreover, upon the exercise of a mental qualification which must frequently constitute an important aid to man in successfully playing the more serious game of life, and sharp, clear, and decisive judgment; the circumstances of its incidental calculations being followed, as a rule, under the varying exigencies of a game of Cricket, by prompt and judicious execution. Finally, although characterized by a strong spirit of emulation, no other field sport is less liable to be marred by those jealousies and vexatious disputes which commonly attend undertakings having for their object the establishment of a relative superiority. Cricket, on the contrary, develops a fine state of feeling and good fellowship; the genial influences which surround it positively help to elucidate the moral beauty and perfection of the precept which enjoins that one's neighbour should be loved as much as one's-self! With these prefatory remarks,—of a somewhat discursive nature, the particulars shall now be related of the event to which the reader's attention has been drawn—a Match between eleven residents of Surat and a rival eleven composed of residents of various stations within the province, playing under the denomination of "all Guzerat."

A belief in their superior strength as compared individually with the stations of Baroda and Ahmedabad, had led the Members of the Surat Gymkhana, through the medium of their Secretary, to propose the above Match. A gentleman at Ahmedabad of well-known sporting habits, and most deservedly and popularly esteemed, was addressed on the subject, and who took a keen interest in the proposal, and like-ise played afterwards in the Guzerat eleven. His energetic endeavours were successful in getting together a side composed in the manner mentioned; and after a brief correspondence the preliminaries were satisfactorily arranged as to the date and place of meeting. The side thus marshalled to test the pretensions of the Surat Cricketers was consigned to the skilful and experienced generalship of Mr. Weeding of the Bombay Civil Service. Surat having been decided on as the place of meeting, and the 10th instant as the date of play, the different members of the Guzerat eleven arrived in a body by train on the day preceding, testifying to their satisfaction and delight on coming abreast of the platform at the railway station by hearty and vociferous cheering, in which they were most cordially joined by an assemblage of friends who were in readiness to receive them. The eleven were accompanied by a staff, consisting of an Umpire and a scorer, and a third gentleman famed for his fun and jests, and who identified himself heart and soul with the cause of his companions. He led, on behalf of Guzerat, while the match was being played, the chaff which is so liberally dispensed on these occasions, and acquitted himself with excellent taste and to the delight of all who heard his jokes. The doors of the saloon carriage in which the party had travelled afforded exit to as fine a set of men as one could possibly wish to see—mostly tall, and of good length of limb; all of them stalwart and strong. Their countenances wore a pleased and happy expression as if mirth and hilarity had prevailed, and effectually broken through the monotony of a long journey. To the inquisitive mind the erect and hardened frame of many seemed to tell of the wild ride after the hog, the unwearied tramp after the deer of the mountain, and the silent stealthy pursuit upon the tracks of the lurking tiger through his jungle fastnesses; together with kindred and congenial associations which had equally served to impart tone and power to the muscles of the frame. Following the occupants of the carriage and intermingled with portmanteaus and carpet bags, came forth the empty hampers which spoke of the abundant cheer that had been provided, and of the vigour with which its component parts had been dissected. Perhaps no argument could better uphold than their appearance, the operation of the grand economic law of nature of an incessant replenishment, and a constant enormous waste! Friendly greetings interchanged and the various articles of luggage produced from the carriage selected by their respective owners, our welcome visitors were soon on their way to the various houses in which they were to reside during their stay in Surat. A drive through the city involved a familiarity with the reverse of agreeable with the unpleasant smells which are inevitable to a defective system of drainage, narrow streets, and a crowded native population. It would scarcely be fair to visit the Municipal authorities with any share of reproach for this state of things. The devastating influences of fire and water, it is to be inferred, must alone be looked on as affording the means of effecting improvements by the gradual rebuilding of the city. They have already done a good deal towards the creation of wide streets and the erection of houses of a more substantial look than those they have replaced, and which are now built in regular lines. Emerging from the more crowded part of the town, the road skirts the narrow glacis which fronts the old dingy looking fort raised in the ages of Mahomedan conquest. The Church stands contiguously, with its low spire surmounted by a weather cock that lay exposed, on the close sultry afternoon to which its situation refers, to the burning lustre of an unclouded western sky, and listlessly pendent in the direction from which the last cooling gales of heaven had proceeded. The Church has an attractive and even venerable appearance by its rigid simplicity, and by the curious fact that instead of facing the road which runs past, it faces exactly the reverse way as though it had withdrawn from all contemplation of the doings and transactions of men in their worldly capacity, and had exclusively reserved itself to the solemn and for which such a sacred edifice is designed. The antiquated fort too is a subject of deep interest. No place in Surat that has supplied, during the past seven years, a habitation to the temporary resident, possesses more absorbing and interesting recollections. Prior to the occurrence of the mutinies in 1857, the fort was uninhabited as it now is again in these halcyon days of restored tranquility; but for several successive years it served as the abode of a detachment of European soldiers, with their officers occupying the apartments in either wing appointed for their accommodation. These detachments were changed every year and came from different regiments; more new faces, and dispositions consequently entered within the range of association than would otherwise have been the case. Memory recalls those faces as bright and engaging, each engaging in its own way, and all those dispositions as kind and genial which contributed in no small degree to the sports and amusements of the station. Conspicuous amongst them, the writer's thoughts revert to a light-hearted, dark eyed youth subsequently transformed into the hero of Jhansi, and who gained the honour of the Victoria cross; a distinction, as it must have appeared to his chivalric breast, chiefly earned by the loss of an arm and other wounds received on the day of the assault. But these are wanderings from the subject in hand. So let the reader accompany the different members of the Guzerat eleven and see them safely deposited at the bungalows which are to serve as their homes for the next two or three days. And first by way of gaining an appetite for the more thorough digestion of the sober facts of the match, which now await him, let him further accompany the evening saunterers to the ground which is to be the scene of the morrow's struggle, precisely as the saunterers themselves had no doubt the important point in view of gaining an appetite for their dinners! The ground is the Regimental Parade-ground, kindly made available of course, at all times, for such a glorious object as cricket. It is a quadrilateral in figure, measuring about 220 yards one way, and about three hundred the other way. On two sides are a road conducting through the cantonment and going to Domus, and the river Taptee; and on the other two sides a cross road leading to the river, forms one of the boundaries, while a tall hedge stands opposite, separating the parade-ground from a piece of land attached to the bungalows now in the occupation of Dr. Shepherd, the Civil Surgeon. The soil is hard and dries rapidly after a fall of rain. The ground itself is free of level, and being overspread with short green turf during the rains, it's appearance is very attractive and pleasing to the eye.

In consequence of a heavy fall of rain on the morning of the 10th, the strip of ground which had been diligently rolled and put in order for the match could not be made available, and so a new line had to be selected; a favorable pitch was obtained without much difficulty. The wickets were pitched at eleven o'clock, and the match began by "Guzerat" taking their innings, they having won the toss. Messrs. Lee and Paul were the first to offer themselves as subjects for the aggressive displays of "Surat." After scoring a couple of singles the former was run out, and Mr. Pottinger succeeded to his place. Mr. Paul's careful defence of his wicket was finally broken by a puzzler from Captain Straubenzee, and he retired with a score of 11 very creditably put together. Mr. Weeding now appeared, and his remarkably steady play aided by an evident determination and a decided power to make the most of every chance, created some anxiety in the field, which was happily relieved by another extinguisher from Captain Straubenzee, Mr. Weeding's wicket falling for nine runs. Mr. Edwards next joined Mr. Pottinger, who at length succumbed to a finely pitched ball from Mr. Wodehouse that just skimmed his bails, and after playing a steady and effective innings of 19, including an off drive for three and a leg hit for four. Messrs. Tipper and Gillmore followed, both adding a few runs to the score by careful and judicious play. Mr. Edwards' partiality for hitting resulted in his giving an easy catch at short-slip after he had scored nine which comprised a leg hit for four, obtained off Captain Straubenzee. Mr. Cunningham's well known powers as a hitter caused an immediate disposition of the field to suit his play, but they were denied scope for much display on this occasion by his being disposed of similarly to Mr. Edwards off a rising ball from Mr. Stewart, who had succeeded as bowler at Captain Straubenzee's end. Mr. Reinecker coming next, testified by his behaviour to an appreciation of the true requirements of Cricket, a point indeed in which none of the "Guzerat" players were at all deficient. Major Fletcher was caught at cover point, and Captain Harpur retired "not out" after scoring half a dozen. Total of the innings 98. An adjournment to tiffin now took place, which was provided on the ground. "Surat" then took its ingings; Messrs. Richey and Westmacott undertaking the arduous work of breaking if possible, the tough bowling "Surat" was led to expect. After maintaining a good front for some time and scoring a few runs together, Mr. Richey gave a chance to long stop, who did not fail to avail himself of it. Captain Straubenzee was the next representative on the part of Surat. He soon suffered for the risk he incurred by striking at a straight ball. Mr. Stewart disappointed expectations which were entertained of him by falling a much easier victim than it was thought he would, but it is due to this gentleman to state that in the 2nd innings, he had quite recovered the admirable form which he had always presented in practice, and that if it were not for an untoward accident which then occurred, he might in all probability have contributed most handsomely to the score of his side. Mr. Hall gave promise of making a good innings as he played very steadily, and had evidently got his eye in, when a ball thrown up from the slips struck the further wicket to which he was crossing. No wicket-keeper being near at the time he had apparently slackened his pace under the impression that he could safely afford to do so. The error of this impression must have proved a painful revelation to his feelings! None of the other players of Surat were successful in contributing many to the score, though Mr. W. G. Pedler made a satisfactory stand for some time. Mr. Westmacott it was fully expected, would carry out his bat, but his wicket fell last but one after an able and masterly defence on his part, coupled with the best endeavours to score whenever he had an opportunity, thus proving the accuracy of the opinion that he was the most reliable bat on the Surat side. His score consisted of a three, four twos, and the remaining singles—67 was the total of the 1st innings, leaving Guzerat 31 runs ahead.

In taking their 2nd innings Guzerat lost 2 wickets without a run and a third fell for one only; the tables seemed about to be turned until Mr. Weeding's example infused steadiness in the game and restored confidence to his side. The "chaffing" temporarily in abeyance now burst forth anew, appropriate rejoinders on the part of "Surat" being plentiful enough at the same time; still the final result might really have turned out what "Surat" had hoped it would be if it were not for the inopportune arrangement, necessitated by circumstances, of drawing the stumps at half past five. When time was called 5 wickets were down for 27 runs. Next morning the game was resumed about the same hour, and Mr. Weeding soon justified the reputation he bears as a batman by hitting away two "full-pitches" for four and five respectively, and playing a variety of other balls with skill and judgment. It is to be regretted Mr. Weeding was missed at mid wicket at a very early stage of his innings. He was finally caught at short-slip in hitting to the on-side by the ball taking the edge of his bat. Mr. Weeding's large score of 36 again gave "Guzerat" a strong pull, but Surat did not altogether despair of winning on proceeding to take its 2nd innings with 102 runs to get. The superb bowling and fielding now exhibited by Guzerat exceeded all that had been done before, worthy as this was of the highest praise and admiration. On Messrs. Hall and Wilkins, this time, devolved the opening attempt of retrieving the doubtful success of the game. The latter almost immediately succumbed to a ripping "bailer" from Mr. Pottinger, and Mr. Edwards, a moment or two after, dispensed a similar favor to Mr. Wodehouse. This commencement was gloomy enough, and especially so when Mr. Stewart's premature retirement denoted three wickets down for five runs—three of these being either byes or wides. Mr. Westmacott coming in, that gentleman and Mr. Hall continued together for a while, but the latter seemed unable to make way against the bowling, and after stopping some fine balls resigned his place to Mr. Richey. The turning point of the game might now be said to have arrived owing to the persistency with which Messrs. Richey and Westmacott foiled the attempts of their opponents to lower their wickets, and the fact of their steadily picking up runs at the same time. Tiffin-hour having arrived, the resumption of the game afterwards saw an altered condition of things. Mr. Richey having defied the bowling hitherto offered for his "negotiation," Mr. Weeding came on as a change, and shortly succeeded in securing his wicket. When the fourth wicket fell only 19 runs had been obtained, now 46 was on the score, but as Mr. Westmacott soon followed suit after Mr. Richey there was little doubt remaining that "Guzerat" had a victory in their hands, and the sequel shortly verified this anticipation. The victory achieved by Guzerat is mainly due to the excellence of their bowling, that of Mr. Edwards in particular. An analysis shows that in the 2nd innings out of 13 "overs" bowled by this gentleman, only 17 runs were obtained, seven of the "overs" being maidens, while only two wide were delivered by him during the same period. The "chaff" given on both sides was excellent, but want of time will not allow of particulars. After the Cricket, a pigeon-match was shot off which ended in favor of Surat by several birds. A dinner on the day the Cricket match was concluded, afforded both elevens and other gentlemen of the Surat community a fine opportunity for the exercise and promotion of harmony and kind feeling. Appropriate toasts were drunk and many fine speeches made on the occasion. The writer again has reason to regret that he is precluded from relating much on this subject that would have interested and perhaps amused the reader. The return match is to come off very shortly, and will prove a still more keenly contested affair. Subjoined is the score of the game already played.

ALL GUZERAT.

1st Innings.		*2nd Innings.*	
Lieut. Lee, Run out	4	Run Out	0
" Paul, Bd. Straubenzee	11	Bd. Wodehouse	9
" Pottinger, Bd. Wodehouse	19	Do.	1
Mr. Weeding, Bd. Straubenzee	9	Ct. Straubenzee, Bd. Wodehouse	36
Lieut. Edwards, Ct. Straubenzee, Bd. Wodehouse	9	Run Out	3
Mr. Tipper, Bd. Wodehouse	4	Ct. and Bd. Straubenzee	6
Lieut. Gillmore, Do	6	Bd. Wodehouse	8
" Cunningham, Ct. Wodehouse, Bd. Straubenzee	4	Not Out	2
" Reinecker, Bd. Stewart	7	Ct. Westmacott, Bd. Wodehouse	0
Major Thatcher, Ct. Westmacott, Bd. Stewart	2	Run out	3
Capt. Harper, Not out	3	Bd. Straubenzee	6
Byes	14		5
Wides	2		2
Total 1st Innings	98	Total 2nd Innings	70

SURAT.

1st Innings.		*2nd Innings.*	
Mr. Richey, Ct, Lee, Bd. Weeding	1	Bd. Weeding	12
Lieut. Westmacott, Bd. Pottinger	20	Bd. Edwards	11
Capt. Straubenzee, Bd. Pottinger	3	Bd. Tipper	0
Mr. Stewart, Bd. Pottinger	3	Ct. Lee, Bd. Edwards	2

army, the population would not fill one English country town; and including the army, it would be less than the population of the London parish of Marylebone.

Of the Royal army, the proportions married, it will be seen, vary at each age; 33 per cent. of all ages were unmarried men; of the Europeans of the late Company's regiments, 70 per cent. were unmarried; of the civil population, of the age of 20 and upwards, 50 per cent. were unmarried,—a large proportion as compared with the unmarried population of England.

A higher proportion of the officers than of the men in the Royal army is married.

The rate of mortality among the married soldiers and the unmarried has never been ascertained in either service; but Mr. Griffith Davies ascertained that the married officers in the Bengal Military Fund died at the rate of 27 in 1,000 annually, the unmarried at the rate of 38 in 1,000. The subject requires further investigation. This excess of 11 deaths annually is the more remarkable, as the unmarried officers are younger than the married. The married ensigns died at the rate of 16, the unmarried at the rate of 36 in 1,000 annually.* Here the life without a home in India is triply fatal.

The women and girls enumerated as "British-born subjects in India" amounted to 19,306, of whom 9,773 were 20 years of age and upwards, including 7,570 wives, 1,148 widows, and 1,001 unmarried women. 786 wives under the age of 20 make the number of wives of English origin, under the age of 45, to be 7,626, scattered all over British India.

The wives of the several Indian Officers, if invalids, go to England; but the numbers in India in the early periods is so great that the mortality of the wives of officers of the Indian army may be taken to represent the mortality of English women in India. At the ages from 20 to 40 the mortality of wives and of widows in the Madras Military Fund does not, according to Mr. Samuel Brown, exceed 14 in 1,000. They are exposed to many of the same unsanitary influences as the soldier and the officer. The mortality is not higher than it was in London during the last century. All the deaths over 10 in this class, as in the others which have been investigated, are by the diseases not only of India, but of all unhealthy places. They may be reduced by energy and action, as they are increased by inaction.

Young children are generally easily affected by the climate, and it is found that the mortality of English children in India is lower than the general mortality of children at home. It is higher than the rate of mortality which the children of the same classes experience in the healthiest districts; but it is lower than the rate of mortality which the children of England generally experience. As age advances, large numbers of the children are sent home at great expense; and in Lower Bengal it is well known that if they remain they become feebler and suffer from impaired health.

The wife and children of the non-commissioned officer and soldier do not fare so well, the provision for their accommodation is inadequate. The women are exposed to great hardship; they die at the rate of 35 per 1,000, including women of English birth and Eurasians.† In the lower orphan school of Calcutta the mortality was double or treble the English rates;‡ but more favourable results are obtained at the Lawrence military asylum in the Hills.

At the census 11,636 women above the age of 15, of English origin, including 8,356 wives, were enumerated, and 98,888 men. Hence a certain number of soldiers marry Indian wives. The sons and daughters of the two races, known as Eurasians, or East Indians, or half-castes, amount to considerable numbers. They exceeded the English in the city of Calcutta at the census of 1837; for while the English amounted to 3138, the Eurasians were 4,746,§ or including those in the suburbs, 5,981. Mr. Tait and others have investigated the mortality from imperfect data; and we see no reason to justify the inference that the mixed race of Anglo-Indians is an exception to the rule, that the mortality of all the races in India bears a constant proportion to the variable sanitary conditions in which they live.

Having given an account of the mortality and diseases to which British troops in India have been exposed, we next proceed to state briefly a few facts regarding the mortality at the more important stations.

STATIONS IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN INDIA.

The station of Trichinopoly is within the tropics,‖ in southern India, and is reckoned one of the hottest to which troops are exposed. The mean temperature of the latitude is 82°, according to Mr. Glaisher. The temperature of night is high, and of the day still higher in the shade; the sun being even in winter nearly vertical at midday. The mortality was at the rate per 1,000 of 14 for 19 years, of 15 for 11 years, and of 20 for the four last years (1850-3) for which we have returns. The strength of the 84th Regiment, stationed there, was 1,001; the mean number constantly sick was 62; and the annual admissions into hospital 1,533.

Upon turning to the diseases it will be noticed that 4,583 of the 6,202 admissions into hospital are from zymotic diseases, so that 1,148 are admitted annually from these affections, and 402 from all other causes. 41 of the 81 deaths were from zymotic maladies; six from common fever in the form of diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera. Moreover 53 cases of *vermes* occurred.

Deduct the deaths from zymotic diseases, and the annual mortality of Trichinopoly is reduced to 100 in 1000. Among the other deaths, eight are returned as apoplexy, and seven as hepatitis.

We now cross over the Ghauts and descend to Cannanore, low on the Malabar coast, where the rainfall is 140 inches, and the temperature is that of the tropical. The mortality of a mean force of 903 in the 10 years 1847-56, was at the rate of 21 in 1,000; or, deducting the deaths from zymotic disease, 11 in 1,000. Of 192 deaths in 10 years, 53 were by dysentery, and 25 by hepatitis.

Ascending the Cauvery from Trichinopoly into the Mysorean territory instead of going on to Seringapatam, which has been abandoned on account of its unwholesomeness,¶ we turn northwards to Bangalore, far from the coast, and about 3,000 feet above the sea. The mortality of the 1,342 men at this station during the 10 years of the return was at the rate of 20 per 1,000 annually; and it was less in the last five years. The cavalry, strength 644, died at the rate of 17, the infantry at the rate of 24 per 1,000. Upon inspection it will be seen that cholera and dysentery and hepatitis were the chief fatal diseases, and if we exclude the zymotics the mortality of the station from other diseases, including hepatitis, is less than 11 per 1,000.

Large numbers of European prisoners have resorted to Bangalore since the removal of the restrictions prohibiting supernanent residence. They live on plots of ground in clean, comfortable cottages, and were enrolled during the mutiny. If they had grants of land for gardens they might supply the troops with vegetables. The veterans numbering with their families more than 1,100, have prospect of enjoying with good sanitary arrangements, as long a life in India as their companions who return to England.

Northwards, at Belgaum, lying east of the Ghauts, 886 men were stationed; the mortality was for six years at the rate of 19 deaths in 1,000 living, of which 11 were by zymotic diseases, chiefly dysentery. Belgaum was formerly part of the collectorate of Dharwar, where the culture of the New Orleans cotton has been successfully inaugurated; and it is probable that the mortality of Englishmen will, when the causes of dysentery are removed, be as low as in Europe. The mortality at this station was formerly at the rate of 28, and even 41, in 1,000.

The 10th Hussars and the 14th Dragoons were stationed at Kirkee, above Bombay, in the 10 years 1847-56, and their mortality was at the rate of 19 in 1,000, or, exclusive of zymotic diseases, cholera, dysentery, and fever, 7 in 1,000. The mortality from all causes subsequently to 1855 ranged from 6 to 15 in 1,000 at Kirkee.

At Poona, of which the town, filled by 80,000 inhabitants, is 3½ miles from Kirkee, the mean mortality was at the annual rate of 26 deaths per 1,000 living in ten years, but of this number 16 were by zymotic disease: fever, dysentery, and cholera prevailed in the first five years, when the mortality was at the rate of 32 in 1,000. During the last five years the mortality at the station among 1,127 men was at the rate of 16 in 1,000, including a certain number of deaths from dysentery, cholera, and hepatitis. During the years 1857-60 the mortality was at the rate of 11, 6, and 8½, annually, cholera having been epidemic in the latter year.

Across the Nerbudda by the way of Baroda to the desert, we find Deesa, which is on the river Bunnass, but is visited by the breath of the burning desert, so that though out of the tropics, its temperature is extreme. The mortality of 893 men was at the rate of 26 in 1,000 during 10 years, or 12 exclusive of the zymotic diseases. The excess on the mortality over 10 is chiefly referrible to cholera, dysentery, remittent fever, and hepatitis. By the decrease chiefly of those diseases, the mortality from all causes in the last five years of the ten was reduced to 20 in 1,000.

STATIONS IN THE VICINITY OF LARGE CITIES.

India differs from the colonies in one essential particular; it is peopled by the inhabitants of villages, towns, and large cities, as well as by families engaged in agriculture. As we shall afterwards show, the cities are still undrained, the earth is saturated with organic matter, the water is contaminated, and other sanitary defects abound. In these cities, zymotic diseases are aggravated, and assume the same destructive forms as they did in London before it was drained, and was supplied with water free from enteric impurities.

The health of the English army is indissolubly associated with the health of the population of the country which it occupies; hence it will be found that the mortality of the troops is above 20 in 1,000 at all the stations of the great Indian cities. The numerous camp followers always connect the cantonments with the city, and they exist in a community of suffering, as well as of advantage.

Hyderabad, the capital of the Nizam's dominions, is on high land near the centre of the Deccan; it is surrounded by fine sites; but the barrack for the European regiments is in an unhealthy locality at Secunderabad. A regiment, of which the mean strength was 753, died at the rate of 64 in 1,000 annually,* in one year, a third of the force was killed; and the deaths in the 30 years (1804-53), chiefly by dysentery, were about 1,435. The barracks were emptied twice by deaths in 30 years; and the graveyard close above the barracks was filled; for a crowded barrack crowds the churchyard. New barracks were erected on the same site, and the mortality declining, still remained as high as 37 in 1,000 during the years 1837-58. In the last year of the period, 104 of the First Royals died out of a strength of 1,098.† The officers lived in detached bungalows and their mortality rarely exceeded 20 per 1,000.

The mortality for eight years in the force at Fort St. George, Madras, was 35 in 1,000,‡ 18 being by zymotic diseases; and 81 were constantly sick. For the latter four years the mortality was less than it had been. For 34 years the mortality at Fort St. George was at the rate of 40 in 1,000 annually.

In Bombay and Colaba a return of one year exhibits a mortality in a small force of 59 in 1,000; for 23 years the mortality was at the rate of 63 deaths annually to, 1000 of strength at these fatal stations.

The other stations of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay have hitherto experienced intermediate rates of mortality for the years for which the stational returns are supplied; the rates of mortality per 1,000 were at Hyderabad, 36; Kamptee, 35; Kurrachee, in Sinde, 34.

STATIONS ON THE GANGES.

The stations in the basin of the Ganges present some peculiarities. That river receives in a thousand streams the waters of the Himalayas, and of the Vindhyan range of hills, besides the abundant rains that flood the plains in the wet season. Moisture and heat produce luxuriant vegetation, which feeds millions of animals, and the plain is inhabited by millions of men. Perhaps no river in the world has on its banks so many populous cities, which are in constant communication through the water, the air, the boats, and the stream of traffic on the roads. The low ground is subject to inundations, and the flood, as the banks of the river are high, is left to evaporate after its subsidence.

The is, then, in the plain of the Ganges, danger from malaria of the undrained lands, besides the various dangers generated in the barracks, in the canteen, in the bazaar, and in the city.

The delta of the Ganges is a great epidemic centre, and there cholera first took the form in which it ravaged the world. *

There capital of India is still undrained, uncleansed, and unsupplied with fresh water; so its diseases are as fatal as some of the diseases of London in former times. The main artery of the commerce of Asia, the Ganges, does the same work as the Thames; it also carries down 238 million cubic yards of soil annually; it floods the land, and washes ships, its tides waft up and down the unburnt and unburied dead of the Hindoo population.

Fort William, as might be anticipated, enjoys no sanitary immunities, for the mortality of the infantry during ten years, within its walls, was not at the rate of 20 or 10, but of 102 per 1,000 for ten years! For long periods the mortality is cited at 69 and 58 per 1,000. At Dum Dum the mortality was 77; and at Chinsurah, the old Dutch settlement, 54 and 70.

These stations, and Barrackpore, are on the delta of the Ganges, where the invalids embark and recruits are landed. The Rajmahal hills offer superior sites for troops; and at Hazarcebaugh, only 1,900 feet above the sea, the mortality was, amidst many unfavourable circumstances, 57, and during two years 34 in 1,000.§ Upon ascending the river and 212 feet above the sea, but on a dead level, we come to Dinapore, where the mortality was 63 in 1,000; at Gazeepore, still further up the river, the mortality was 47 in one year. For twenty-two years, the mortality was 78 in Dinapore; for nineteen years 52 in Ghazeepore. At Allahabad the mortality is excessively high; at Cawnpore, it was 91 in 1,000 for seven years. For twenty-nine years the mortality was 66 in 1,000 at Cawnpore. For seven years at Agra, 800 feet above the sea, and 50 feet above the surrounding country, the mortality was at the rate of 42; for twenty years it was 48 in 1,000.

At Meerut, 800 feet above the sea, and 100 feet above the country on the Doab, between the Jumna and the Ganges, the mortality of the infantry per 1,000 (816 for 10 years) was 45, of which 31 was by zymotic disease. Dysentery, diarrhœa, and cholera prevailed; ophthalmia was epidemic; apoplexy, and hepatitis, and alcoholism, implying hard spirit-drinking, were also fatal to the infantry at this station, where the cavalry, lancers and dragoons, (630 for 6 years,) died at the much lower rate of 20 in 1,000, or, exclusive of zymotic disease, 8 per 1,000. The mortality, the large force (1,777) at Meerut in 1860 was 11 in 1,000.

The mortality of Meerut was at the rate of 32 per 1,000 for 19 years; so that the mortality (44) of the next fourteen years, and of the infantry in 1847-56 (chiefly the 29th, 32d, and 81st foot) must have been due to some accidental disturbance.

All the Bengal regiments enter India at the Calcutta stations; ‖ and if through crowding, or any other cause, they contract zymotic disease, it follows them; for a regiment carries its disease with it. Thus the 24th regiment of foot arrived in India on July 29, 1842, and it was stationed at Chinsurah, where it lost 106 men before April 1, 1843. Proceeding to Ghazeepore, it lost 158 men, and 260 men respectively, in each of the next two years. Its valour was not extinguished by disease; for 141 of the men were killed, and died of their wounds in the Sutlej campaign, and 48 in the Punjab campaign. These diseases were, however, exceeded at Chinsurah and Ghazeepore, before it had met the enemy. This was one of the regiments which brought discredit on Kussowlie. It lost 1,091 men by death in India before it embarked for England on September 30, 1859. Its mean rate of mortality during the seventeen years was 95, or exclusive of the killed and of those who died of wounds, 86 in 1,000.

So fearful are the consequences of zymotic diseases in a regiment entering India.

In reasoning about the mortality of the stations higher up the country, it is necessary to bear in mind that regiments sometimes carry some diseases with them and with their camp followers, from the stations below. Other illustrations of this principle will be found in the regimental returns, which though imperfect, are invaluable.

OUDE, THE CIS-SUTLEJ DISTRICT, AND THE PUNJAB.

Oude has been only occupied recently; but it is gratifying to find that in the year 1860¶ the mortality of the large force in some stations is not much higher than the standard: thus at Seetapore it was 18 per 1,000; Gondah, 20; Roy Bareilly, 23; Fyzabad, 32. At Lucknow the mortality was 27 in 1,006. The zymotic diseases and their obvious causes account for the excess over 10 in 1,000. The mortality of Allahabad and Cawnpore is reduced.

The stations of the Punjab were not always well selected, and they were necessarily, at first, in an unsettled state. The mortality was at the rate of 81 per 1,000 for infantry, 56 for cavalry, at Lahore; 80 per 1,000 for cavalry, and 56 for infantry in Ferozepore.

Upon leaving Delhi, the great road leads to Umballa, a large city on this side of the Sutlej, and thirty-five miles from the Himalayas around Simla. The station is about three miles from the city, and 1,050 feet above the level of the sea. The mortality during ten years (1847-56) was at the rate of 55 per 1,000; but the cavalry (dragoons and lancers) died at the lower rate of 23. The infantry fell from cholera, dysentery, fever, intemperance, and its sequels sun-stroke, and hepatis. The 75th foot was the principal sufferer.

Cross the Sutlej into the Punjab, the mortality before 1856 was, at Jullundur among infantry, at the rate of 37; at Sealkote, 27 among infantry, 13 among cavalry; at Rawul Pindi, 29. Excluding the zymotic diseases which are sometime due to removable causes, and often the result of causes to which the regiments were exposed elsewhere, the mortality of all these stations is reduced to 6, 12, 13, or 14 in 1,000. It is, therefore, not naturally higher than [illegible] standard.

In fact, the mortality in the year 1860 from all causes, was in Jullunder 7, Sealkote 13, Rawul Pindi 13, Umballa 15 per 1,000.

At the fortress station of Govindghur, near Umritsir, the holy city of the Sikhs, one death occurred in two years among a small force, where several, however, were attacked by ague.

The stations are at heights ranging from 900 to 1,500 feet above the sea level, and at some distance from the hill stations. The mortality at these elevations is not greater, therefore, than the mortality among British troops was formerly in England; and we feel justified in adding, after carefully weighing the facts, is susceptible of being reduced to the English rates, under ordinary circumstances. The Sikhs are a perfectly healthy, vigorous race.

The mortality in Peshawur was at the rate of 61 per 1,000 of the mean strength for eight years. Fevers, dysentry, apoplexy, and liver diseases abounded; and of a mean force of 1,674 men, 193 were constantly sick, down to the year 1856.

We sum up briefly the results of this portion of the inquiry as follows:—

1. The English troops in India, by the returns of 1861, consisted of 8,324 officers and 76,684 non-commissioned officers and men, making in the aggregate an army of 85,008 men. The annual expenditure on the army of India has been at the rate of 100*l.* a man.

2. The mortality of the officers in India has hitherto been at the rate of 38 per 1,000, which is 28 higher than the English rate of mortality. Of the sickness there are no returns, but it is, undoubtedly, as excessive as the mortality.

3. The mortality of the non-commissioned officers and men during a long series of years has fluctuated, and has been on an average at the rate of 69 in 1,000. The mortality of men in England at the soldier's age is at the rate of 9 in 1,000. 60 in every 1,000 men were killed annually in India by the causes there in operation; the numbers slain in battle being few compared with the deaths by fevers, dysentery, liver disease, and cholera. About 84 in 1,000 men were constantly inefficient and in hospital, from the sickness induced by thousands of attacks of disease, including a large proportion of venereal cases.

4. The excess which has hitherto been observed in the mortality of India is in every station due to nearly the same zymotic diseases. These diseases were for centuries equally fatal in the cities of Europe. In Europe they are also still prevalent under the same circumstances, and they are generally most fatal in the summer, when the sun is not so hot as in India, but is above the horizon a greater number of hours.

5. The experience of the civil service, of the military officers, of their wives and children, of the English troops in many stations, and of the native troops, proves that in the present state of India the mortality of the English troops there can be reduced to the rate of 20 in 1,000.

We have considered it necessary to enter into this lengthened analysis of the sickness and mortality affecting British troops serving in India, partly with the view of giving an authentic account of the facts with which we have to deal, but mainly to show the great importance of the subject to the public interests, and to enable us the more readily to ascertain to what extent this great sick and death rate can be diminished by known sanitary precautions. We next proceed to deal with this portion of our inquiry.

INFLUENCES AFFECTING THE HEALTH OF BRITISH TROOPS SERVING IN INDIA.

It will be seen, from what we have stated above, that out of the entire range of diseases to which European residents in India are subject, the diseases belonging to one single class, the zymotic, occasion by far the largest amount of mortality and inefficiency among troops serving in that part of the empire. It may be stated, in round numbers, that, at many stations, from one-half to two-thirds, or even more, of the deaths, and upwards of three-fourths of the admissions into hospital proceed from this class of diseases.

If to these be added heat, apoplexy, and liver complaints, frequently in consequence of certain forms of zymotic disease, we shall have included the main causes of premature and preventible mortality with which we have to deal.

Were it possible wholly to put an end to deaths arising from the various classes of fevers, from cholera, dysentery, and diarrhœa, together with hepatitis and its consequences, the troops serving in India would become as healthy as any body of men in the world.

The principal part of our sanitary inquiry, therefore, resolves itself into ascertaining the causes of these diseases, so far as it may be possible to do so, and determining to what extent we may reasonably hope to mitigate their virulence, if not to prevent their occurrence.

The problem is not peculiar to India. Zymotic diseases have always been the chief causes of mortality in uncivilized or imperfectly civilized countries, and they have been the special scourges of armies. If the vital statistics of all nations could be brought under review, they would testify to the fact that a great proportion of the ordinary every day mortality arises from some form of fever or bowel disease, increasing in severity during certain seasons and years; at times assuming the dimensions of pestilences known under the names of black death, plague, or cholera.

Whole regions of the earth which were formerly devastated by fever-pestilences, and dysenteries have long since been free from them, except in the milder forms in which they now occasion part of the ordinary mortality. England, which suffered, at various periods, as much as other countries, has shared in this exemption; and, guided by the light of experience, we see no reason why India should form any exception to the rule, that in proportion as the conditions of health become better known and complied with, these diseases, the *opprobria* of imperfect civilization, should diminish both in frequency and in malignity.*

Science has hitherto failed to discover the special cause of epidemic diseases. These diseases are observed to occur in very different degrees of intensity at different periods, amongst groups of population exposed to certain unhealthy conditions. Sometimes they take the form of pestilences, and immediately afterwards, the conditions remaining the same, they subside and all but disappear, again to renew their ravages at some future period.

The great difficulty of reducing their phenomena under any general law formerly led many persons to doubt the practicability of diminishing their prevalence; but a more rational mode of inquiry, pursued chiefly in this country, has led to the discovery, that, assuming the oscillation in intensity simply as a fact, there are certain well-defined conditions which influence most materially, not only their intensity, but also their frequency.

One of the earliest discovered of these facts was, that intermittent fever disappeared from places which it formerly ravaged after drainage of the soil and improved cultivation.

It was next discovered that by cleanliness, fresh air, and diminished crowding, the very worst forms of pestilential fever which used to commit ravages similar to those of plague, disappeared entirely from English gaols.

Fevers of the typhoid and continued class, and various forms of bowel diseases have been greatly diminished in frequency and severity by drainage, by improved domestic arrangements for removing human excreta safely and rapidly away from dwellings, by increased space and better ventilation.

Under improved drainage and other sanitary arrangements, fevers of the remittent type have almost ceased to exist in certain localities where they formerly prevailed.

Cholera and dysentery are now well known to depend mainly for their frequency and severity on the neglect of known sanitary precautions; and so intimately are these diseases connected with the condition of the water supply, that while an epidemic prevails, the question whether a given population shall suffer or escape may almost be predicated by a chemical analysis of the drinking water.

So far as the experience of more temperate climates can be admitted as evidence, it tends to prove that the very class of diseases, formerly so fatal in this country, and which has occasioned so very high a rate of mortality, both absolute and relative, among the Indian army, is, to a large extent, dependent on removable conditions and habits.

In pursuing our inquiry, we have received much evidence of great value and importance from witnesses practically conversant with the sanitary state of the troops in India, and we have besides endeavoured to obtain an accurate account of the sanitary state of every military station in India and its dependencies, by the printed questions already mentioned, addressed to commanding, medical, and engineering officers at each station.

We have included in this part of our inquiry local topography and climate; the sanitary condition of cantonments, barracks, hospitals, bazaars, and neighbouring native towns; the source, quality, amount, and means of distribution of water supply; the diet, drink, clothing, accoutrements, duties, and recreations of the soldier, together with the observed effect of all of these conditions on his health. From the replies received to our questions, and from reports of inspecting medical officers, we have been enabled to collect a large amount of most valuable data, which not only throw much light on the subjects of inquiry committed to us, but which, we believe, will be in other respects of great use to the public service.

In dealing with the evidence before us it is necessary to bear in mind that the soldier's health in India, as elsewhere, is the product of all the conditions to which he is exposed. It is not solely the result of climate, nor of locality and dwelling place, nor of diet, habits, nor duties; it is the product of all of these. Some of the conditions to which the soldier is exposed are irremovable, and some admit of being modified or removed. To what extent this can be effected is, indeed, the main practical object of our inquiry.

(To be continued.)

* *Vide* Note on the Diseases of London, [p. 186 *post.*]

* Journal of Stat. Soc., vol. viii., p. 54.

† Moore, Health in the Tropics, p. 55.

‡ See Tables in Sir Ranald Martin's work on Tropical Climates, from a paper by Mr. H. Prinsep.

§ Jour. Stat. Soc. vol., viii. p. 59.

‖ Lat. No. 10° 50'.

¶ The Duke of Wellington was not misled by this presumed unwholesomeness. His own regiment was uncommonly unhealthy there, but he writes:—"I apprehend, however, that Seringapatam is not really more unwholesome than Bangalore." "I apprehend that a great part of the sickness at Seringapatam is to be attributed to the nature of the buildings which the officers and the troops have occupied," &c.—Despatches, vol. i., pp. 352, 353.

* Report of Dr. Crawford in Army Medical Report for 1860, p. 320. It is here assumed that the annual deaths (63·76) which Dr. Crawford has given, express the rate of mortality per 1,000. If, as stated, these deaths occurred in a strength of 752·6, the mortality must have been at the rate of 85 in 1,000, and the total deaths in the 30 years 1,913.

† See the evidence of Dr. Maclean, and the Report of Dr. Crawford, in the Army Medical Report for 1860, pp. 313-29.

‡ Strength, 825 for 8 years, 1847-54. *Vide* returns pp. 735, 750.

§ In the year 1860 the mortality was at the rate of 27 in 1,000 (Army Medical Report for 1860, p. 114).

‖ Fort William, Dum Dum, Barrackpore, Chinsurah.

¶ Army Medical Report, 1860, p. 114.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 18th August 1863.

BROACH.—Cloudy and calm.

BUSSAR.—Cloudy.

GOA.—Densely clouded. Rain yesterday, sixty cents.

Wind light from W. N.W.

KOLAPORE.—Cloudy, strong S.W.

KURRACHEE.—Cloudy, S.W.

SURAT.—Cloudy and rainy.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—18TH AUGUST.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Mahadoo Meeya, was charged with stealing a glass cutter, of the value of five rupees, the property of a Mohamedan named Shroff Ali Mahomed Ali.

It appeared from the evidence, that about thirteen days ago, the prisoner was engaged by the prosecutor, who is a dealer in tin, to work in his shop. He then had a diamond in his shop, and when the prisoner left his work that day, he did not come back, and the diamond was missing. The prisoner was subsequently apprehended, and he pointed out a Borah, with whom he had pledged the diamond. The diamond was immediately given up by the Borah.

His Worship sentenced the prisoner to be imprisoned for six calendar months, in the Common Jail with hard labour.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Lalla Peecha was brought up, charged with driving his shigram along the Esplanade Road in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others. On the evidence of two policemen the defendant was found guilty, and was fined seven rupees.

THEFT.—Abdool Cadur Rymon, was charged with stealing a quantity of Cambay Stones, of the value of eight rupees, and seven rupees and nine annas in cash, the property of one Cadur Hossein.

The prosecutor, Cadur, in this case is a Moonshee, and lives in Bhoosaree street. On Monday last at about five o'clock P.M., he saw the articles safe in a box. At this hour the prosecutor went out and left the prisoner in charge of his house. At about half-past six o'clock, he returned and missed the property. A policeman took the prisoner in custody, and he pointed out to the policeman the property, which he had concealed in a hole in the wall.

His Worship convicted the prisoner, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for three months in the Common Jail with hard labour.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

EUROPEAN DELINQUENCY.—Clarence Canvell, an European, aged twenty-eight years, was placed at the bar of the Police, on the information of Mr. J. D. Butters, European Constable, on a charge of being drunk, and wilfully and maliciously destroying a lamp, of the value of eight rupees, the property of Mr Thomas Fleet Gaynor. On his prisoner pleading guilty to the charge, His Worship fined him eight rupees, and ordered seven rupees of the fine to be paid to Mr. Gaynor.

OBSTRUCTING A PUBLIC THOROUGHFARE.—Wittoo Suttwa and eight others, were charged with exposing for sale, vegetables, &c., on the Fish Bazar Road, so as to cause an obstruction. It appeared that yesterday morning prisoners were sitting on the Fish Bazar Road with baskets in front of them. A policeman saw them selling vegetables, &c. The defendants urged in their defence that the baskets were on a bench.

His Worship convicted the defendants, and fined them one rupee each.

STEALING BALES OF PIECE GOODS.—Dinshaw Ruttonjee, was placed at the bar of the Police, on a charge of stealing two bales of piece goods, of the value of one thousand and two hundred rupees, the property of one Runsoordass Bhoghilall.

Runsoordass Bhoghilall, on being sworn stated,—He is a general merchant and lives on the Kalbadevi road. On Saturday last, the 15th instant, at about one o'clock in the afternoon, while he was sitting in the hall on the first floor, he heard a noise of something falling down. Prosecutor had at this time five bales of piece goods on the verandah of his house; he peeped out of his windows and saw coolies and two bales on the verandah at the end. There were also two carts there, and the coolies had their hands on the bales as if about to put them into the carts. Prosecutor came downstairs and called out to them, and asked them where they were taking the bales to. No sooner had a policeman come on the spot, than Runsordass gave the coolies in to his custody. After a while the policeman went with one of the coolies, and came back with the prisoner.

As there was no evidence to prove the charge His Worship discharged the prisoner, with a warning to attend if required.

RESISTING THE POLICE.—An European named John Lyons, was placed at the bar, on a charge of assaulting Pondoo Sabajee, Police Constable, No. 678, while in the execution of his duty on Thursday last.

It appeared from the evidence of Pandoo Sabajee, that on Thursday last, the prisoner was in a state of intoxication and asked him something, which he did not understand. Defendant gave the policeman two blows on his chest and knocked him down. This took place in Nacoda street.

The Magistrate reprimanded the prisoner and discharged him with a warning.

AN UNSTAMPED PAPER.—A Marwaree named Hunsa Poonajee, was placed at the bar, at the instance of Mr. George Scott, Superintendent of stamps, charged with being a party to a writing engrossed on unstamped paper, which does not bear stamp of value set forth in schedule A of Act X. of 1862.

From the evidence of Eswuntrao Bulwant, a stamp vendor, it appeared that in the month of June last, defendant was passing his shop, with a book under his arm. There were two or three Marwarees with him. He called the defendant and asked him "Are the deeds and ledgers which you speak about stamped or not?" defendant replied that they were not stamped, whereupon the man Eswantrao told him to get them stamped, but the prisoner did not get them stamped. He afterwards took the Marwaree in the Collector's Office. The page marked B. was produced in Court, which did not bear a stamp, although it required a stamp of four annas.

Mr. George Scott stated,—He was Superintendent of Stamps. The page marked B, was an obligation for payment of money, and under article XII. Schedule A, of Act X. of 1862, should bear a stamp of four annas.

His Worship found the prisoner guilty of the offence, and sentenced him to pay a fine of fifty rupees, and ordered that out of the fine ten rupees be given to the informant Eswantrao Bulwant.

THEFT.—Motta Chuba, was placed at the bar, on the information of James O'Brian, Lance Serjeant, H. M's. 103rd Regiment, in charge of buying regimental clothes, knowing the same to be regimental property.

Thomas Fleet stated,—I belong to the regimental Police H. M's. 103rd Regiment. This morning at about ten o'clock, while going my rounds, I saw the prisoner buying the blanket now in Court from a soldier of the 103rd Regiment. I immediately went up to them: the soldier made his escape; prisoner went into his bungalow; I went in and seized him. The blanket was inside. He acknowledged buying it for eleven annas.

The Magistrate convicted the prisoner, and fined him in the sum of sixteen rupees.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Tuesday, 18th August 1863.

(BEFORE SIR J. ARNOULD, KT.)

Mooljee Ramjee vs. Nursey Kessowjee & Co.

Mr. White and Mr. Dunbar, instructed by Dr. Dallas, for plaintiff.

The Advocate General and Mr. Scoble, instructed by Messrs. Kelly and Here, for defendants.

In this action the plaintiff claimed payment of Rs. 2,804-1-80, being the amount of damages alleged to have been sustained by him by reason of the defendant's breach of contract for the purchase of fifty-one candies of cotton. By the contract which was dated 27th November 1862, the defendants agreed to purchase from plaintiff fifty-one candies of Dhollera cotton, on its being examined, at the rate of Rs. 405 per candy; that cotton plaintiff was to cause to be examined by Mooljee Dhunjee and to be delivered to defendants, three and a half per cent. being the rebate. The plea was that the plaintiff was not ready and willing to deliver the cotton according to the terms of the contract. For the plaintiff it was stated that, at the time he entered into contract with the defendants, he had purchased one hundred candies of Dhollera cotton from Kurrumchund Dharsey who had purchased the same from Mooljee Dhunjee, and that afterwards he made more purchases from Muggan Sunkra and Oomedchund Sunkra. That the intention of the parties was that if the cotton could not be got by plaintiff from Mooljee Dhunjee, then he was to procure it elsewhere. That Mooljee's cotton was offered to defendants and rejected by them as of inferior quality, whereupon other cotton was offered, which, however, the defendants refused to take delivery of, and it was sold by public auction on their account, at the rate of Rs. 351 per candy.

On behalf of the defendants, it was shewn that they were ready and willing to take the cotton, but that plaintiff had no cotton. That when Mooljee Dhunjee had no cotton to deliver, plaintiff took defendants to the depot of Trecumjee Welljee, and the defendants attended with their surveyor, Mr. Wright, but the cotton offered by Trecumjee Welljee was of inferior quality. Mr. Wright examined two bales only, and Trecumjee afterwards refused to allow examination. As the cotton was, according to the agreement, to be delivered immediately, or within a reasonable time, and as the plaintiff failed so to deliver it after the examination at Trecumjee's depot, the defendants considered the contract at an end on the 8th December. His Lordship, in giving judgment, said, the question in this case was, whether the defendants had a right to throw up the contract. The substance of the contract was thus: the seller contracts he has cotton ready to deliver; if the purchaser presses for it, the seller ought to deliver it. Plaintiff admitted he had none but Mooljee Dhunjee's cotton at that time of the contract. Though the prices were falling at the time, defendants were not reluctant to accept delivery. Mooljee's cotton was rejected as being of inferior quality, and plaintiff acquiesced in the rejection. Two days before the notice, plaintiff said he had Teecumjee Welljee's cotton. Teecumjee's cotton was also rejected on the 9th December. At that time plaintiff had no other cotton, but on the 9th December, he made verbal contracts with Muggin and Oomedchund, on which day, defendants refused to go further and threw up the contract. Looking at the whole of the circumstances, the Court held that the defendants had a right to throw up the contract on the 8th December; and accordingly entered a decree in favour of the defendant with costs.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—*18th August.*

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

J. and W. Watson & Co. vs. *T. C. Alban, Major, Bombay Army.*

Plaintiffs in this cause sought to recover the sum of five hundred rupees, being three hundred and ninety-six rupees for millinery and other sundries, together with one hundred and ten rupees, fourteen annas interest, from the 16th of December 1856 to the 6th November 1862, of which amount six rupees, fourteen annas were abandoned to bring the claim within the jurisdiction of the Court.

Mr. Keir appeared for the plaintiffs.

The defence was that the port of Surat being closed, the defendant could not come to Bombay to answer the summons. He also stated, that he thought as he had been residing so long at Ahmedabad, the cause did not come within the jurisdiction of the Court.

Mr. Keir said, the goods were supplied during Major Alban's stay in Bombay.

His Honor asked whether he was merely passing through Bombay, or otherwise, as it was held that a temporary residence only, where the party had a permanent residence elsewhere, where he traded or exercised his profession, would make the cause one which did not come within this Court's jurisdiction.

Mr. Keir said, he thought it had been ruled otherwise, and instanced the case of *Cowasjee Furdoonjee* vs. *Latouche*, in which the defendant was a dweller in Khandeish, and in which case a verdict was recorded for the plaintiff.

His Honor said, that was owing to the absence of any statement from the defendant. In the present case, it could not be expected that the defendant would come from Ahmedabad to plead to the summons.

Mr. Keir said, that under these circumstances, unless the defendant had asked for an adjournment or postponement, he feared the plaintiff could not succeed in the present action.

His Honor said, he could see no use in adjourning the case.

Mr. Keir thought if it was adjourned *sine die*, as the defendant was coming to Bombay, it would suit all parties. He was under orders to come, and it would not in any way prejudice his case. All the plaintiffs wished was to have the hearing adjourned until his arrival.

His Honor.—Then I will strike out the case and give the plaintiffs an opportunity to file a fresh summons.

Jairam Damjee & Co. vs. *Dewcum Nanjee.*

This was an action to recover the amount of eighty-five rupees, nine annas, as follows:

Cloth sold and delivered by plaintiff,	Rs.	142	1 0
Received on account		85	0 0
Interest	Rs.	57	1 0
		28	8 0
	Rs.	85	9 0

Mr. Khundarao appeared for plaintiff.

Mr. Shantaram, for defendant.

Mr. Khundarao stated the case, and said, they held the defendant's signature in plaintiffs' book.

His Honor.—What is your defence, Mr. Shantaram?

Mr. Shantaram.—We plead the Statute of Limitations.

His Honor.—How does that apply here?

Mr. Shantaram.—Under the 9th Clause, Section 1 of the Statute, in which it alludes to "breach of Contract."

His Honor.—Clause 9 does not refer to goods sold and delivered. The present is not an action of damages.

Mr. Shantaram.—The clause does not apply to particular actions.

His Honor.—Yes, it does, Mr. Shantaram. The debt was contracted in the year 1859, and the clause is suspended. The cause of action arose previous to the passing of the act, therefore six years instead of three is the term.

Mr. Shantaram.—We have paid all but a portion of the debt. We admit that Rs. 142 was the original amount.

His Honor.—Have you any evidence to prove payment?

Mr. Shantaram.—Only that of the defendant.

Dewcum Nanjee, the defendant, said, his books had been in his native country for the last five years, and he had no means of proving what he really had paid.

Callianjee Govindjee, one of the partners in the plaintiffs' firm said, his account of Rs. 57-1-0 was correct, and it was usual to charge interest on outstandings, which amounted here to Rs. 28-8-0.

His Honor asked if he had any

they have been shown about as in corroboration of the verbal report given by Mr Roebuck. As these are the days of exegetical criticism and parliamentary interpellation, we would suggest that some independent member should give notice of a question as to the existence of this precious log-book of the diplomatic privateers. Why should not Mr. Darby Griffith ask his hon. friend the junior member for Fontainebleau on what day of the month, and hour of the day he wrote down with pencil, pen, or other instrument, the divine words of him whose messenger, envoy, or minister he is? Why should he not ask whether it was the spirit of unbounded confidence in his Majesty which inspired Mr. Lindsay, or the sense of his own utter unworthiness to be the vehicle, medium, or conduct-pipe whereby the Imperial will of France should be communicated to the British House of Commons? And finally, why should he not inquire, in case that august sovereign should intimate that he has forgotten everything or anything set down in such notes, whether his honourable friend will think it more consistent with his duty to sink the same, or by their publication to back up his honorable and learned colleague the senior member for Fontainebleau? We make these suggestions with becoming diffidence, and it is only right to say, without having had any communication, direct or indirect, with Mr Darby Griffith or the Emperor of France. With a view to deter others, however, from falling into the like snare, we trust that the matter may not be cushioned, as some suppose it is likely to be, without further investigation. We are all for the liberty of personal action; and if there are Englishmen who, tired or ashamed of their own country, are desirous of taking service under a foreign despot, we are not disposed to think that their retention at home would be worth fighting for. But, for decency's sake, it would be better that such individuals should not affect to retain their former character as independent members of Parliament; for clearly the functions are incompatible.

"FAUST" AT COVENT GARDEN.

(*Examiner, July* 11.)

The difference between the representations of *Faus* at Her Maj-sty's Theatre and at Covent Garden is so great and so distinctly marked that we believe it to have been designed by M. Gounod, (who assisted at the production in each case,) with no small advantage to his own work, and to prejudice at all to either house. There are two ways of reading Goethe's *Faust*, it may be read literally as the story of a village girl whose plain substantial love is stolen from her by unholy arts, who is betrayed and forsaken, yet in her hour of uttermost distress finds pity in heaven; or it may be read mystically as a soul's tragedy of the Devil's war against the innocent. From the same two points of view M. Gounod apparently means London to see that his musical setting of *Faust* will also bear to be regarded. At Her Majesty's Theatre we have the real; at Covent Garden the ideal side of the conception. But the ideal to a great extent includes the real, and is clearly the point of view from which especially the music was composed. After hearing the *Faust* at the Haymarket one takes it to be a first rate work of the second class. But add to the knowledge thus acquired a re-hearing at Covent Garden and one knows M. Gounod's *Faust* to be an individual work of the first class, with no more fault than can be found in almost any other work of Goethe's own sketches of Margaret present distinctly in ideal outline the image of a real and artless village girl. That is the Margaret of Madlle Titiens, who plunges substantially into an abyss of love,—according to the libretto with a rapidity that it needs the incantation of a stronger Mephistopheles than M. Gassier quite to excuse, —flings Siebel's flowers to the other side of the stage when fastening upon the jewels, and with help of Signor Giuglini brings out in the garden scene the whole material and sensuous charm of the music. Read thus in the usual operatic way, one could hardly find in any opera more melodious tenderness between Edgardon, the Raouls, and the Rosinas. The tenderness is all there in the Covent Garden version; but in the acting and in the music we feel that Margaret is stirred not by her own girlish human impulses, but by the prevailing arts of Mephistopheles, who put an evil charm even into the perfume of the garden flowers.

Madame Miolan Carvalho, who has been taught by M. Gounod himself how he intends her part of Margaret to be played, and for whom its music was written, represents not so much the girl as the girl's soul. Even in the dressing of the part, this is remembered. Until her fall she walks in virgin white, the idealization of the character marked strongly by contrast of her dress with the gay peasant costumes of the other girls. Betrayed and forsaken, her white has been changed for grey. After death of her brother, his last words laying his death at her door, she enters the cathedral with dress black as ink; no white, but in great sleeves like wings about the arms she lifts in prayer. The utmost force is here given to the significance of her struggle with the mocking fiend. In prison she wears a white shroud simply; and when she ascends at last in pure white to the skies. In her acting, Madame Miolan Carvalho represents first the still pure maiden spirit, on the way to church when Faust first meets her. Afterwards, re-entering her garden, prayer-book in hand, and through a strain of sacred melody wondering who was the stranger that accosted her, she does not fling away Siebel's flowers, but drops them unconsciously as she submits with an innocent grace to the fascination of the devil's jewels. When Faust and Mephistopheles arrive, at the first near approach of Margaret to Marguerite's door there is a sudden jar in the music, Margaret is fluttered and half faints, and there is an exclamation of defiant hatred from the disguised fiend; but that first shock of the contending principles underlies natural dialogue that accounts otherwise for the fiend's cry and for Margaret's faintness. In the Haymarket reading of the piece, the thought here intended is conveyed; but it seems rather a small detached effect than, as at Covent Garden, necessary to the harmony of the entire performance. In the more spiritual version, Margaret under fascination does not seek Faust, hardly dare look at him during her love song wonderingly. In the duet *Turda si fa*, the whole sense of her acting is represented by the thought that follows on her sense of a new bliss "O dolce voluttade,—O *mistero* !" Not as in human rapture of love, but as a soul under a spell; poor Margaret delivers herself up in the lines, "Ti veglio accanto! O *idolatar* !" The magic scent of the flowers is about her; she is as one in a strange dream even when she rests her head upon Faust's dress. Then follows the short sharp struggle of her better nature, and when she retires to her house it is in reverie that she breaks only to turn with a timid, graceful, fond salute to Faust from her threshold. In the closing plaint of Margaret at her window, which she begins sitting, and during which she rises pressed with the magical longing to her full height in the window, Madame Miolan Carvalho maintains to the last the sense that it is Mephistopheles, not Faust, who has achieved the cruel work.

And here we must turn from the Margaret to commendation of the Mephistopheles of the Covent Garden *Faust*, who is represented by M. Faure with great dramatic skill, in full accordance with this spiritual reading of the opera. He even wins an encore for the "Dio dell' or," in which he delights to set the words of the chorus in praise of Beelzebub; and instead of M. Gassier's hunted Figaro we have a malignant fiend stricken with deadly terror, quaking, shrinking, gnashing his teeth, when Mephistopheles is banned with the crosses on the sword hilts of the students. His mocking serenade at the door of forsaken Margaret is no longer the almost incomprehensible excrescence it appeared, as given by M. Gassier, in connexion with the other reading of the opera. Here we have seen in the drama, and felt in the music, a conflict between a pure soul and a mocking fiend; and the serenade, as given by M. Faure, has mockery for its natural tone, but is the devil's cruel song of triumph in its motive.

A transposition of scenes in this act, as performed at the Haymarket opera, seems to confirm our impression that M. Gounod meant to show separately at the London house of the Siebels the fiend's sedative influence. In the Haymarket version, the fiend's interference with the prayers of Margaret takes place with diminished emphasis outside the cathedral, and is followed by the killing of Valentine and his curse on his sister, which forms the climax of the act. This is transposed from the original arrangement, and the effect of the change is to bring out with more emphasis the material incidents of the story, and to throw its allegorical sense more into the background. At Covent Garden the order is restored. The curse has fallen upon Margaret before the struggle in the church of the despairing soul with the demon who lurks to betray it, and that conflict forms in a great cathedral scene the climax of the act. Mephistopheles speaks to his victim from within a side chapel, where by a skilful arrangement of the lights and shadows, he stands like a spectre. Again—to hurry at once to the end,—the redemption of Margaret's soul is not represented slightly by a transparency, but dwelt upon in a substantial group that fitly crowns an operas remarkable even at this house for the lavishness and completeness of its stage appointments, and so brings the allegory to its right, emphatic end. But Faust is held to his bargain. At the Haymarket, where he is chiefly shown as one of a pair of human lovers, he is, we believe, with M. Gounod's consent saved.

Though we have hurried through the noble last act, we must not forget to mention how finely in the rendering of Madame Miolan Carvalho the soul of Margaret, strong in prayer and victorious over the tempter, at last strides forward and stands fearless breast to breast with its great enemy.

Signor Tamberlik is a good Faust, his quality voice being of especial value in the opening act, but he is not equal to Signor Giuglini in the love-music. Signor Graziani sings as well as Mr Santley, but not better, the part of Valentin. Madame Didiée is all that can be desired as Siebel. Signor Tagliafico ensures, as actor and singer, fullest efficiency to the rendering of the small part of Wagner, and Madlle Bustani's Marta deserves also its good word. The stage appointments and groupings are perfect, and the choruses given most effectively, except that the old men's part of the chorus in the Kermesse loses much of its comic quaintness for want of the peculiar quality of voice demanded by it from the singers. As for the orchestra, in a work like *Faust*, rich in orchestral fanchies, painting and shadowing every thought expressed on the stage, here every thing depends most safely upon Mr Costa and his comrades. So smoothly runs the well considered music that we seem to hear M. Gounod thinking.

THE REV. F. D. MAURICE ON SUBSCRIPTION.

(*To the Editor of the Spectator.*)

Sir,—The debate of June 9th in the House of Commons can scarcely be obsolete at the end of ten days. The *Standard* announces, I hear, that Mr. Disraeli's speech is to be published and diffused through the length and breadth of the land. Perhaps, then, you will allow one who has thought a little upon the subject, and has studied this debate with especial care and interest, to make a few remarks on some of the topics which were handled by the different speakers.

1. There seemed to me this defect in Mr. Buxton's excellent speech. He represented truly and exactly the intention of James I. in imposing the Articles. He represented truly and exactly the intention of Bishop Sheldon in adding the clause to the Act of Uniformity which requires the assent and consent of those who use the Prayer Book to everything contained in it. He did not show how entirely the purpose of James had been defeated by the Articles which he imposed. He did not show how Sheldon's act was stultified by the Prayer Book itself. The Articles never did stop discussion. They produced innumerable discussions. They never did check investigation. They made investigation in every direction inevitable. Sheldon wished to wound the consciences of the Puritans. In doing so he endorsed the maxim of the Puritans. The principle of the Church of England was to make common worship and the old Catholic creeds the bonds of Christian fellowship, to treat dogmatic confessions as altogether subordinate to these—as useful only to vindicate them from the subtleties and limitations of a learned class. In the very moment when this principle was to be re-asserted, when Prayer was again to become Common Prayer, when the narrow decrees of the Westminster Synod were to be set aside, the Bishop persuades the Legislature to treat the Liturgy as a collection of dogmas, and to enforce it in terms which were only applicable to document possessing that character! But the Liturgy was too strong for this Puritanical persecutor of Puritans. It has for two centuries maintained its radical essential difference from any formulary like that with which it has been associated. Their co-existence for different purposes has made the distinction in their nature more palpable.

2. The attempt of Mr. Monckton Milnes to assert this distinction, and to remedy the blunder which Sheldon committed, was therefore, I think, like Lord Ebury's in the House of Lords, a most honourable and praiseworthy attempt. But coming in the form of an amendment to Mr. Buxton's motion, it had the effect, which you have pointed out, of destroying the balance between the Liturgy and the Articles, of appearing to give the latter an importance which it denied the former. The merits which Mr. Milnes claimed to the Articles as protectors of comprehensive principles against the partial assertions of Romanists and of Puritans, as protectors of permanent principle, against the opinion of different ages, as protectors of manly investigation against those who would check it—these merits I also claim for them. And that is the very reason why, if I had been a member of the House of Commons, I should have voted for Mr. Buxton's motion. I will explain what I mean by alluding to two or three of the speakers who followed Mr. Milnes.

3. Lord Robert Cecil contrasted the three years experience of Mr. Morrison and Mr. Butler-Johnstone, with the two hundred years' experience which the nation has possessed since the Act of Uniformity. That experience of two hundred years seems to me invaluable. But if it compelled me to scorn the experience of this age, it is obliged me to slight the modest truthful testimonies of two young men who had courage to declare what they felt themselves and what their contemporaries were feeling, I shall be sure that I had misunderstood it. The more I compare the lessons of those two hundred years with the lessons of these three years the less discordance do I discover between them. The two hundred years bear witness that subscription to the Articles, just so far as it has taken the form which James I. would have given it has been mischievous and immoral, affecting to bind men with cords by which they could not be bound, which became green withes to every Samson, to which only those could submit who did not care to understand the Articles, or to make any use of them. Those same two hundred years have shown that subscription was salutary just so far as it was taken in exactly the opposite sense to this; that being the natural sense of a document which was composed when men were protesting against mere earthly authority and implicit faith—which young men accepted as their guide who were commencing a liberal education who were therefore, invited and compelled to search and examine in all directions,—which was afterwards imposed upon clergymen at the time they were asking God for strength that they might feed His flock and not be blind leaders of the blind. These two hundred years have shown that the Prayer Book has been a dead letter just so far as it has been accepted by clergymen in Sheldon's sense, as a book exactly expressing all their crude notions and unripe perceptions; has been a living teacher just so far as they have suffered it to lead them on to a higher faith and knowledge than they had attained, or than can ever be embodied in mere formal declarations. And now what has been the experience of the last three years? Within those years an eminent statesman—the author of the speech of the 9th of June—which is pronounced unanswerable, and is to be sown broadcast over England—stood up in the presence of one of the most eloquent and powerful of our prelates and of a large body of clergy, and told them that he approved of free inquiry for other people, but that they, by their act of subscription, had solemnly abjured the right to be free inquirers. Now, our young men may not be well acquainted with the ecclesiastical history of past ages. But they read the *Times*. They must be aware of this memorable occurrence. They suppose, doubtless, that the member for Buckinghamshire, the leader of the Conservatives, is a fair spokesman of the general sentiments of the laity and to the meaning and effect of subscription. They have a right to suppose that the Bishop of Oxford is their representative of the opinion of his own order. And if so, is it wonderful that they should say, "We will not give up the freedom to think which Mr. Disraeli guarantees to the layman, for the slavery which he and the Bishop seem to agree is the proper portion of the clergyman, which he cannot escape without violating his vow to God, and if that is a justification of Mr. Morrison and Mr. Butler-Johnstone—if they, as laymen, may naturally desire a relaxation of subscription for those who have grown up beside them, and who they see are shrinking from orders, because they feel they must give up lay honesty to secure what they are told on high authority is clerical honesty—ought not we older men, who, when we subscribed the Articles, understood that we were pledging ourselves not to give up thinking and inquiring, but to think and inquire more, and more freely, than we ever did, earnestly to join the young men in their cry, earnestly to declare, that if we had understood subscription to signify what Mr. Disraeli says that it signifies we trust that we should have cut off our right hands before we would use them for an act so offensive to God, so shamefully inconsistent with the solemn work upon which we were entering?"

4. The *Record*, I perceive, is full of admiration for the sentiment of Mr. Henley, that clergymen who read the Prayer Book without believing it are dishonest men. I respect that sentiment, and would apply it with all earnestness to myself. I would never, for instance, give thanks in baptism for the regeneration of a child, if I did not believe that it was regenerate; I would never teach a child out of the catechism that it was a child of God, if I did not strictly believe it to be a child of God. But I dare not say (I may incur the *Record's* displeasure by the avowal of such tolerance, but I am rather hardened to that displeasure) that a man is dishonest who uses this language in what *seems to me* a lax and non-natural sense. I have known many—whom I think very honest, very useful—who might have Milton under Mr. Henley's censure on this ground. I do not, therefore, count it a very immoral or dishonest act of Mr. Buxton to ask that the declaration of assent and consent to every word contained in the Prayer Book may be relaxed in favour of such persons. I think by such relaxation their consciences may be saved from much perplexity, and that the service may be saved for us who do not need the relaxation. But I have another word to speak on this point. If Mr. Disraeli's idea of subscription is the true idea, then one portion of the Prayer Book *must* be utterly cancelled—I mean that portion of it which contains the Ordination Service. For we say that the questions there who take orders, and all the solemn promises of this service, will be preserved, though subscription is abolished. I say they cannot be preserved if subscription—according to this representation of it—is retained. Can there be greater mockery than to pray for a free spirit, the Spirit of God—the Spirit who, it is promised, should guide us into truth—can there be a greater mockery than to say, "Receive this Spirit for the work of your ministry," when we have declared that we know all we mean to know, and have renounce all freedom, that we will be guided into no truth?

5. Let, then, Mr. Gladstone's powerful argument for the duty of exalting a long historical tradition above mere *a priori* considerations of what is, or is not, desirable, have all the weight which can be given to it. His testimony respecting the effects of conversions to Romanism on the minds of Oxford young men of his day have all the authority which is due to his means of information and his great ability in using those means. Neither the history of the ages since the Reformation, nor that struggle in our own time will show that a clergy who abandon their moral freedom are safe teachers of a land, or can preserve that for the laity which they have surrendered themselves. Neither the history of the ages since the Reformation, nor that memorable attempt to shake off national Article as inconsistent with the Catholic Creeds, will prove that it is safe to confound the national Articles with the Catholic Creeds, as all the champions of subscription in this debate appear to have done.

6. Again, let Mr. Disraeli's readings in the history of the last century and in its Arian divinity, have all the authority which can be given them. Only let him understand that when he imputes Arian tendencies to those who differ with him—when he says that they must desire to get rid of the Creeds, though they affirm that they desire something altogether different—there may be retaliation. So long as I believe in the Trinity, so long as I profess my faith in the Creeds, I shall abjure as heretical and detestable his doctrine that the free Spirit of the Father and the Son is not stirring clergymen as well as laymen to ask that they may receive, to seek that they may find, to knock that it may be opened to them.—Faithfully yours,

F. D. Maurice.

P. S.—I would add one word respecting an apparent contradiction which Mr. Disraeli detected—and of which, of course, he made the most skilful use—between the appeal of Mr. Buxton to the public opinion of our day against the idea of subscription which prevailed in the days of King James and in those of Sheldon, and the doctrine of Mr. Milnes that the Articles have been a protection against public opinion. The opinion of the nineteenth century may be, in many respects, better than the opinion of the seventeenth century. It is evidently better in this respect. Hardly any Romanist, any Puritan, any English Churchman in that day, would have thought it ridiculous to attempt the suppression of adverse doctrines by decrees. Nearly every Romanist, nearly every Dissenter, nearly every English Churchman knows that it is ridiculous in our days. Mr. Buxton may safely invoke the opinion of 1863 against any revival of the notions of 1603, or 1662 of this point. But articles may have been assertion on permanent principles against the opinion both of the Stuart and the Brunswick periods against the dogmas of Puritans and Romanists under King James, against the dogmas of Low Churchmen and High Churchmen under Queen Victoria. Subscription may have helped to make them such defenders. I think it has. But it may have utterly lost that effect. Through the perversion of its meaning it may be weakening the influence of the Articles for good and turning their influence to evil; then, surely, it should be abandoned.

MR. GLAISHER'S ELEVENTH BALLOON ASCENT.

(*To the Editor of the Times.*)

Sir,—Allow me to furnish you with some account of our ascent on the 26th ult.

The place of ascent on this occasion was Wolverton. The members of the committee of the British Association present were Lord Wrottesley, Colonel Sykes, and Dr. Lee.

The morning was fine, with very light airs and a clear blue sky, giving every promise of an easy ascent; but towards noon clouds gathered, some of a dark, threatening character, and the wind increased in strength. At 1 o'clock the sky was overcast with high clouds, and the wind was strong.

The balloon lurched a great deal, and it was with difficulty that Mr. Negretti placed the instruments in position in the car, and even then there was frequent danger of their breaking, owing to the swaying of the balloon and the car striking the ground, to prevent which the united exertions of 50 men were scarcely sufficent. Unfortunately there was not gas enough in the balloon to contend with these circumstances, although there was plenty if the day had continued calm, and consequently we had at the last moment to part with five bags of sand to insure clearing adjacent buildings. This loss of weight caused us to rise quickly, and its want was afterwards severely felt.

We left the earth at 1h. 3m. p.m.; at 1h. 7m. we were at the height of 2,000ft.; at 1h. 15m. we passed above 8,000ft.; a height of 10,000ft. was reached at 1h. 17m.; in nine minutes afterwards we were 15,000ft. from the earth, and rose gradually to about four miles and a quarter at 1h. 55m. On descending at 2h. 8m. we were 20,000ft. from the earth; at 2h. 15m. above 15,000ft.; at 2h. 17m., 10,000ft.; at 2h. 22m., 5,000ft.; and on the ground at 2h. 28m.

Before starting, the temperature of the air was 66 degs.; it decreased rapidly on leaving the earth; was 54 degs. at 3,000ft. high; 49 degs. at 4,000ft.; 41 degs. at one mile; 30 degs. at two miles; and, up to this time, every succeeding reading was less than the preceding, but here the decrease was checked, and while passing from two to three miles the temperature at first increased to 32 degs., then decreased to 29 degs. A second increase followed, and at the height of three miles and a-quarter the temperature was 35 degs. A rapid decrease then set in, and at three miles and a-half the temperature was 22 degs. From this time till the height of four miles was reached the temperature varied frequently between 22 degs. and 18 degs, and at the height of four miles and a-quarter the lowest temperature took place—viz., 17 degs. On descending the temperature increased to 26 degs. at the height of 23,000ft., and then to 32 degs. at the height of four miles. It then decreased 9 degs. in one minute, to 23 degs. It continued at this value for some time; then increased slowly to 29 degs., at 19,000ft., and continued almost constant for a space of 2,000ft.; then increased to 32 degs. at 15,000ft., and was 32 degs. or 33 degs., almost without variation, during the snow storm, which we experienced from 13,500ft. to 10,000ft. high, when an increase set in. At 5,000ft. the temperature was 41 degs., and 66 degs. on the ground.

We reached some clouds at 1h. 9m.; at 1h. 16m. we saw a very faint sun, and expected, as usual, its brilliancy would increase, and that we should soon break into clear sky. At this time we heard the sighing of the wind, or rather moaning, as preceding a storm; and this continued for some time, and is the first instance that either Mr. Coxwell or myself has heard such a sound at the height of two miles. It was not owing to any movement of the cordage above, but seemed to be below, as from conflicting currents beneath. At 1h. 17m. some fine rain fell; at 1h. 17½m. we could just see a river; a few seconds after we entered a cloud. At 1h. 19m. we could just see the earth and the sun, but both very faintly. At 1h. 20m. we were again enveloped in dry fog; at 1h. 29m. there were faint gleams of light for a short time, and then all was closed up again. At 1h. 35m. the fog was wetting; at 1h. 37m. we entered a dry fog; at 1h. 40m. the sun was just visible, but for the most part cut off by the balloon. At 1h. 41m. we were again in fog, which continued more or less prevalent till 1h. 53m., when we passed above four miles.

At the highest point reached, above 4½ miles, the sky was very much covered with cirrus clouds; the sky as seen between them was of a very faint blue; as seen from below through a moist atmosphere we were above the clouds, but there were no fine views or forms, all was confused and dirty-looking, no bright shining surfaces, or anything picturesque, and the view was exceedingly limited, owing to the thick and murky atmosphere.

At 2h. 3m. on descending we lost even the faint sun, and re-entered fog, and experienced a decline of temperature of 9 deg. in little more than a minute. At 2h. 6m. there were faint gleams of light, fog was both above and below, but not near us. At 2h. 7m. large drops of water fell upon the balloon, covering my note-book; the next minute we were enveloped in fog, which became very thin at 2h. 14m. At 2h 14½m. rain fell pattering on the balloon; this was shortly succeeded by snow, and for a space of nearly 4,000 feet we passed through a snow storm; there were many spiculæ, and cross spiculæ, with snow crystals small in size, but distinct; there were few, if any, flakes, as we descended the snow seemed to rise above us.

At 2h. 17m. we passed below the regions of snow, and shortly afterwards we saw a comet and then another, each being straight for miles apparently. The temperature of the lower atmosphere was most remarkable, Mr. Coxwell had never seen it so murky before, when far from a town, it was of a brownish, yellowish tinge and remarkably dull. No distance on land could be seen.

The management of the balloon on this occasion, with its increasing weight, while rising and falling, with too small an amount of gas, and consequently of sand, called the different powers of Mr. Coxwell into play, and his management at the descent was almost about to write "jockeying"—was equal to the occasion, and doubtless saved many of my instruments, which in less able hands would inevitably have been broken.

I took up Herschel's actinometer, and once only, at four miles high, the sun shone on it, during which time the reading increased nine divisions only in one minute, while on the ground Dr. Lee and myself, at 11 o'clock in the morning, had determined the increase of 15 divisions in one minute. This instrument I hope to be able to use at great heights on future occasions.

A new mercurial barometer, designed by Messrs. Negretti and Zambra, and intended specially for Alpine travellers, and for observations at high elevations alone, was taken up. It is a foot less in length than the ordinary barometer, and does not begin to act till a considerable height is reached; it was read by Mr. Coxwell simultaneously with my reading of the standard barometer, at many elevations up to four miles, and the readings were always coincident. It was broken in the descent.

The unexpected circumstances which preceded our leaving the earth had called upon Mr. Coxwell for great personal exertions to prepare for the ascent, and on starting he was in a state of perspiration, and had been so wholly engrossed that when the balloon left he had no extra clothing. The decline of 30 min. of temperature in a quarter of an hour caused him to feel a most painful degree of chilliness, and on attempting to lower the grapnel I had to attend to his instructions with respect to the valve, and finally to assist him in lowering the grapnel. At 1h. 20m. his hands were a blackish blue. At the height of three miles a train was heard, and at a height exceeding four miles another train was heard. Those heights of are the greatest at which we ever heard sounds, and indicate the generally moist state of the atmosphere. Before quite reaching the highest point I examined portions of the balloon with a small spectroscope, kindly procured for me from Paris by Mr. Simms, which I could readily use anywhere, and the spectrum was seen just as from the earth under the same circumstances. I could not use the large spectroscope at all throughout the journey, and through the thick atmosphere and large amount of vapour I was unable to make any use of the camera kindly prepared by Mr. Melhuish, with plates especially prepared by Mr. H. Norris, of Camberwell. This event must rank among the most extraordinary ever made; the results were most unexpected. We met with at least three distinct layers of clouds in ascending, of different thickness, reaching up to four miles high; when here the atmosphere, instead of being bright and clear, as it has always been in preceding ascents, was thick and misty, but perhaps the most extraordinary and unexpected result in the month of June was meeting with snow and crystals of ice floating in the atmosphere at the height of three miles, and of nearly one mile in thickness.

My thanks are due to Mr. Negretti, who kindly attended to assist me to the last moment of my leaving the earth.

From the chairman, Mr. Moore, and from all whether directors, officers, or men, in whatever capacity, I met with liberality, courtesy, and attention, which speaks well for the order of so vast an undertaking; and I am glad of the opportunity of expressing my thanks to them. I would not in particular omit Mr. Ortton, who as manager of the gas, and with inadequate means at his command, contrived through zeal and intelligence to meet Mr. Coxwell's requirements.

When at the height of one mile, we had no more sand, and simply became a falling body, checked somewhat by the balloon; we threw away leaden weights, &c., to help check the rapidity of the descent. The ground wind was strong, and the descent was somewhat rough; we rebounded from the earth three or four times, and finally the grapnel caught in a watercourse.

The place of descent was in a field adjoining the farm of Mr. H. Jones, on the borders of the counties of Cambridge and Norfolk, 50 miles from the Wash, and eight miles from *Ely*, next to the field in which the dam of the celebrated racehorses Gownsman and Avenger was grazing, which did not exhibit any sign of fright. Our best thanks are due to Mr. Jones for his kind assistance and liberality.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Blackheath, July 1. James Glaisher.

The late General (Stonewall) Jackson.—A committee consisting of the Earl of Donoughmore, Lord Campbell, Lord Eustace Cecil, Sir C. E. Kerrison, Bart., M.P., Mr. Gregory, M.P., Mr. W. S. Lindsay, M.P., Sir James Fergusson, Bart., M.P., the Hon. C. Fitzwilliam, M.P., Colonel Greville, M.P., the Hon. E. Duncombe, M.P., Sir Coutts Lindsay, Bart., Mr. A. J. Beresford Hope, Mr. Peacocke, M.P., and other gentlemen, has been formed for the purpose of obtaining from Great Britain a recognition of the worth of General Thomas J. Jackson, as a hero and a Christian. The committee have arranged with Mr. Foley, R.A., to execute a marble statue, heroic size, of the General, for £1,000, while £500 may be required for pedestal, inscription, and other extras. They state that it is not intended that subscriptions to the statue should imply any opinion on the merits of the American struggle. The completed statue is to be offered to Virginia.—*Dispatch, July* 12.

A Bull-Fighter Gored to Death.—The *Journal des Landes* states that a fatal accident occurred three days back during a bull-fight at the city of Grenade in that department. A man named Palocque entered the arena to fight a bull well known for its ferocness, and was instantly so fearfully gored in the left side by the animal, that he died ten minutes after. The sports were at once terminated for the day, and a collection was made for the unfortunate man's widow. In consequence of this accident, the mayor of St. Sever, in the same department, has given orders that in the bull-fight which is to take place there this week, wooden or metal tips shall be fixed on the horns of all the bulls to prevent the possibility of goring.

Mont Blanc.—"Lately," says the *Abeille de Chamounix*, "the canon at the Royal Hotel announced the arrival at the summit of Mont Blanc of an accessionist, the first that has this year accomplished the feat. An English gentleman nam d Kenny, and a Russian, started on this perilous journey, and the former succeeded in reaching the summit. The same day a melancholy scene took place at the cemetery of Chamounix—the burying of the remains of a human body lately thrown out from a crevice in the ice of the Glacier des Bossons —a foot covered with flesh, and adhering by the nerves to a dried-up thigh-bone of one of the three victims of the fatal ascent of Mont Blanc in 1820. By the side of the foot was found a compass, probably that of the doctor, and carried by the guide Auguste Tairraz, as stated by the surviving guides, and which fact leaves but little doubt of the identity of the limb now found. Strange to say, it was the grandson of Tairraz who discovered it." The terrible accident so summarily alluded to above was that which occurred when Col. Anderson, Dr. Hamel, and their party attempted the ascent, and when Pierre Balmat, Pierre Carrier, and Auguste Tairraz lost their lives by the fall of an avalanche. Several other guides were precipitated at the same time by the falling mass of snow into a crevasse, but ultimately got out. Nothing happened to the gentlemen who were attempting the ascent.—*Dispatch, July* 19.

Dreadful Sufferings of a Ship's Crew.—The transport-vessel Favourite Lass arrived at the Royal Arsenal on Wednesday, with a cargo of returned war stores from St. John's, Newfoundland, and having on board as a passenger Captain Thomas Croft, the commander of the sailing-vessel Thomas, which left Woolwich on the 3rd of April last, laden with guns, shot, shell, &c., for Quebec. This vessel, with its valuable cargo of Government stores, was completely lost off the coast of Newfoundland, and the following extracts from the log-book show the dreadful sufferings of the crew, many of whom lost their lives in consequence of the privations they endured:—

May 10.—Too thick and strong; took in top-gallant sails and courses; turned the ship's head W.S.W. to get clear of the ice. The pumps were attended to. At 2.30 p.m., a tremendous large piece of blue ice, which could not be cleared, struck the ship on her port bow with such force that the bow was stove in. All hands were called to work the pumps. May 13.—The pumps have been constantly at work, but the ship is now filling fast, and the time has arrived to clear away the boats to save our lives. On sounding the pumps seven feet of water was found in the hold. The pumps were worked until 8.30 p.m., and the boats were then put out as the water increased in the hold, and every piece of ice that struck the ship made her condition worse. At 9 p.m. all hands got into the boats, and we found the latitude 49.50 N., and the longitude 47.50 W. We pulled round the ship until she went down, at 2 a.m., in a squall of sleet. At 4 a.m. we turned our boats' heads W.N.W., to endeavour to make the land, which we did on the 20th at 11 p.m., all of us being helpless and miserable, after being eight days and two hours drifting amongst ice in the open sea, four days being very severe weather, almost famished, the water being out and the biscuit wet with sea water. We entered Bird's Island cove, where the mate managed to climb up a rock and called out to the inhabitants of a house for assistance, which was immediately rendered. The men were got out of the boats, and attended to in a most humane manner, but it was evident that some were too far gone, and on the 24th William Moore, and on the 30th Charles Stevens, died. On the 3rd of June four of the crew were taken to Bonavista, and the surgeons amputated some of their feet; after which John Dixon died on the 6th, and William Brown died on the 7th. The captain, mate and three hands left Bonavista on the 8th for St. John's, where we arrived on the 10th, leaving two men at Bonavista, one dying and the other very ill.—Signed, William Gask, mate."—*Dispatch, July* 12.

Business Announcements.

Rosselet & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic ditto, Travelling Inkstands, Portfolios, Portmanteaus, and Cigar Cases, fine French Stationery.

The nuptial medal to commemorate the marriage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, cut in gold and silver by Hunt and Roskell, Jewellers to the Royal Family, received by the last mail steamer by

Bombay (the Fort and Byculla.)

Homœopathic preparations.—Messrs. Leath and Ross have sent to the undersigned a general supply of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tinctures and Globules, also the Homœopathic Belt for Love complaints by Headland.

TREACHER & Co.,
Bombay (the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla).

Relief for infants in cutting their teeth.—Mrs. Johnson's American soothing syrup.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the child will be relieved; the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the Names of Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon Street, London, (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co., and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

To letter press printers, and others —for sale,

Brass Rules and Heading Rules,
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand, but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE).

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For the Assurance of Lives for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

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POSITION AND PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

The Accumulated Assets exceed.....£ 700,000
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The Annual Income from Life Premiums exceeds...£ 260,090
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The New Business is progressing at the rate of about £40,000, per annum in Premiums.

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Policies indisputable.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

THE RATES OF PREMIUM

Are lower than those usually charged by other first class offices transacting Indian business, and are as follows for the assurance of Rs. 1000 with Profits, the premiums for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent lower.

Age.	Civil.			Military.		
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9
30	20	0	0	2	8	8
40	25	0	0	4	6	10
50	33	0	0	5	13	6
60	46	0	0	8	2	4
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	19	8	0	3	7	8
30	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	47	0	0	8	5	2

Example.—*An Officer, aged* 30 *next Birthday, may secure Rupees* 10,000 *to his heirs at his decease, whenever that may happen, by paying Rs.* 220 *half-yearly, or Rupees* 38-15-4 *monthly, to this Company; or on the without-profit scale, Rupees* 200 *half-yearly, or Rupees* 35-6-8 *monthly.*

Premiums for Short Terms correspondingly moderate and particularly favor